

HARIYO BAN PROGRAM

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

25 November 2011 – 25 August 2016

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANSAB	Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources
BZ	Buffer Zone
BZCFUG	Buffer Zone Community Forest Users Group
BZMC	Buffer Zone Management Committee
BZUC	Buffer Zone Users Committee
CAMC	Conservation Area Management Committee
CAP	Community Adaptation Plan
CAPA	Community Adaptation Plan of Action
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBA	Community-based Adaptation
CBAPO	Community-based Anti-Poaching Operation
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAC	Climate Change Adaptation Coordinator
CCAS	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CECI	Center for International Studies and Cooperation
CF	Community Forest
CFOP	Community Forest Operational Plan
CFUG	Community Forestry Users Group
CHAL	Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape
CLAC	Community Learning and Action Center
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DLA	District Line Agency
DNPWC	Department of National Parks & Wildlife Conservation
DoF	Department of Forests
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office
FC	Field Coordinator
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal
FO	Forest Officer
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
GCC	Global Climate Change
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLA	Government Line Agency
GO	Government Organization
GoN	Government of Nepal
HBP	Hariyo Ban Program

HH	Household
HWC	Human-Wildlife Conflict
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IR	Intermediate Result
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LFG	Leasehold Forestry Group
LIP	Livelihood Improvement Plan
LRP	Local Resource Person
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MJJ	Marginalized Janjati
MoAD	Ministry of Agriculture Development
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MoSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MT	Metric Ton
MTR	Mid-term Review
N/A	Not Applicable
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTCC	National Tiger Conservation Committee
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PHPA	Public Hearing and Public Auditing
PIMS	Program Information Management System
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PVSE	Poor, Vulnerable and Socially Excluded
PWBR	Participatory Well-being Ranking
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REL	Reference Emission Level
RPP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SAGUN	Strengthened Action for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources
SCAPES	Sustainable Conservation Approaches in Priority Ecosystems
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SLM	Sustainable Landscape Management
SWC	Social Welfare Council
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
TBD	To Be Determined
TL	Team Leader
TOT	Training of Trainers
UCPVA	Underlying Causes of Poverty and Vulnerability Analysis
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VDC	Village Development Committee
WCCB	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
WUG/A	Water Users Group/Association
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Hariyo Ban Program

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

1. Introduction

The Hariyo Ban Program is an ambitious initiative designed to benefit nature and people in Nepal, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Program period is five years, from August 2011 to August 2016. The program is implemented by four core partners: World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Nepal as prime recipient; the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE); National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC); and the Federation of Community Forestry Users in Nepal (FECOFUN). It works on three core interwoven components – biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscapes and climate change adaptation – with livelihoods, gender and social inclusion being important cross-cutting themes. Hariyo Ban works in two overlapping landscapes in Nepal: the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) covering the central and western parts of the low-lying Terai in southern Nepal, and the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL), comprising all of the Gandaki river basin in Nepal.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is an overarching priority of the Hariyo Ban Program. Objectives of M&E in Hariyo Ban are:

- to ensure that program interventions are directed towards attaining intended results
- to provide evidence of the effectiveness of program interventions, enabling managers and partners to make more informed decisions on any needed adjustments to maximize program success in a cyclical process of adaptive management
- to demonstrate accountability to stakeholders including Hariyo Ban Program core partners, communities, government agencies and donors
- to generate learning and integrate it in the program cycle.

This is the second revision of the M&E plan. The plan presents an overall description of Hariyo Ban, the results framework on which it is based, and a conceptual model of the program. This is followed by a description of the three program thematic components (Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Landscapes and Climate Change Adaptation) and their major indicators, results and outcomes. Results chains illustrate program activities in each component, and the assumptions that the activities will result in the desired outcomes, to achieve the anticipated results. Cross-cutting components are integrated in these results chains, and are also described in their own sections. This is followed by a description of the indicator matrix, which summarizes the indicators, baseline data, desired results, plan for how the monitoring will be done, and risks and assumptions. Definitions of indicators are also provided. The M&E plan then goes into operational details on implementation.

The Hariyo Ban Program will broadly follow the WWF Standards for Program and Project Management (www.panda.org/standards). However, it has modified some of the Standards processes to ensure the integration of development aspects with conservation. The project/program cycle used in the Standards is a general one appropriate for any program or project; it is shown in Figure 1.

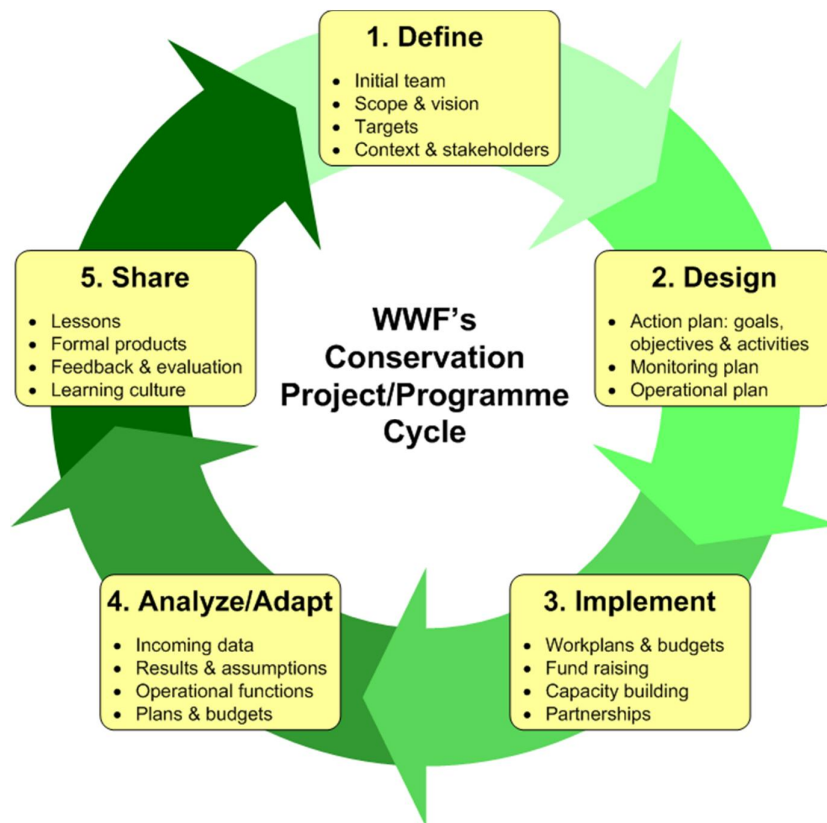


Figure 1 : Project/Program Cycle

2. Hariyo Ban Program overview

The overall goal of the Hariyo Ban Program is *to reduce adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity in Nepal*. The objectives of the program are:

- to reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes
- to build the structures, capacity and operations necessary for an effective sustainable landscapes management, especially reducing emissions from deforestation & forest degradation (REDD+) readiness
- to increase the ability of target human & ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The program has three cross-cutting themes:

- Livelihoods
- Gender equality and social inclusion
- Internal governance of natural resource management groups

The Hariyo Ban Program aims to achieve the following overall outcomes/results during the five year period:

- Over 500,000 hectares of biodiverse area (forest, wetlands, grasslands) brought under improved management
- Over 3.3 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions, measured as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), reduced or sequestered in the program area
- Over 80,000 Nepalese benefitting from alternative sources of livelihoods/energy

- Over \$500,000 revenue generated from payments for environmental services (PES) schemes in TAL and CHAL

While Hariyo Ban has ambitious targets, we fully recognize and appreciate the dedicated work of the Government of Nepal and other stakeholders in previous years that have contributed to establishing long-term, ongoing programs such as the Terai Arc Landscape Strategic Plan, to which Hariyo Ban is now contributing. We also appreciate all the work currently being undertaken in parallel with Hariyo Ban with other funding sources including Government of Nepal (GoN), which is also resulting in major achievements in both landscapes.

The conceptual model for Hariyo Ban is shown in Figure 2. The model illustrates the threats to biodiversity, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, vulnerability to climate change, and the ultimate human and ecosystem results intended to be achieved through the efforts of the Hariyo Ban Program. It provides a broad framework showing intrinsic linkages among these elements.

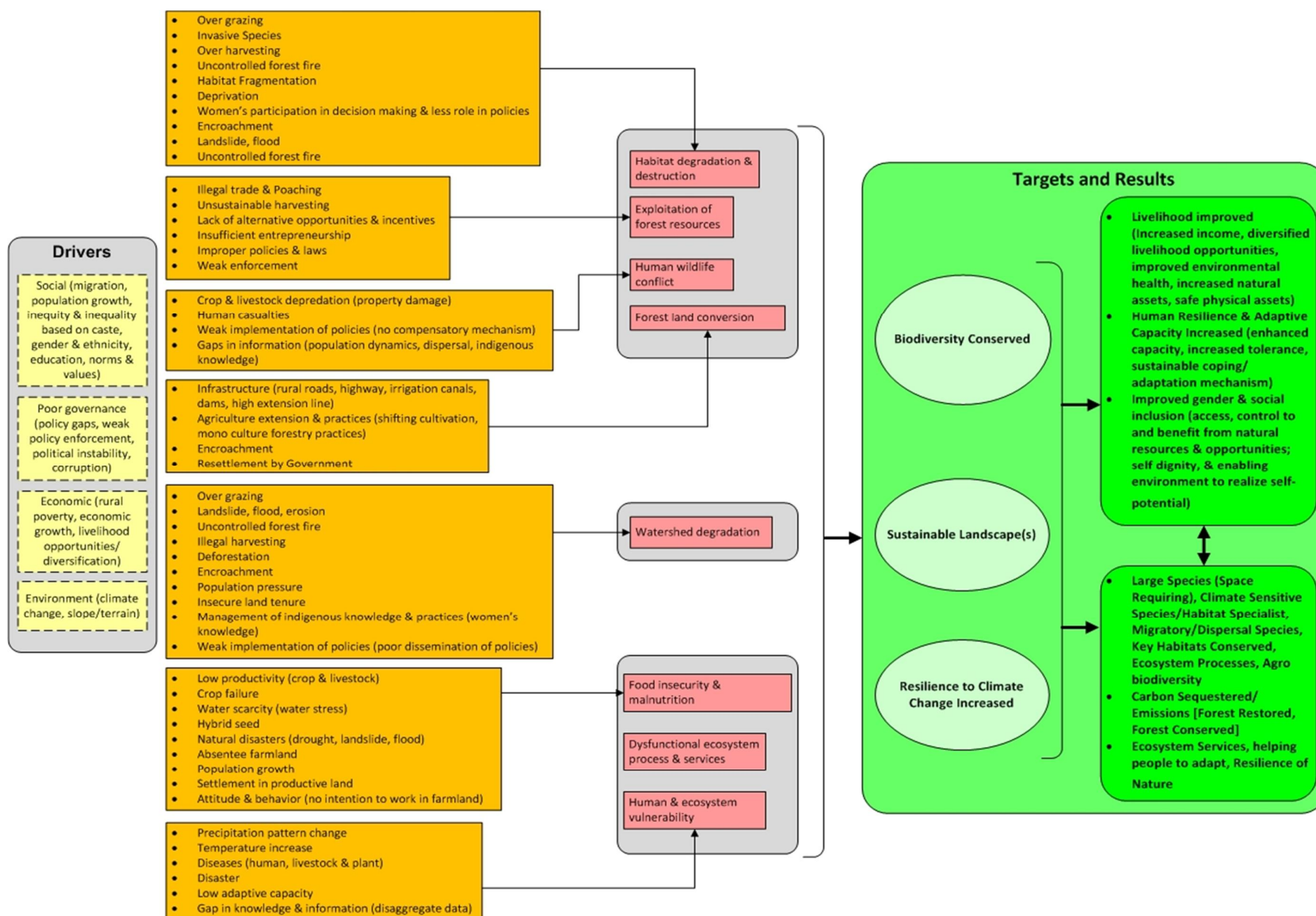
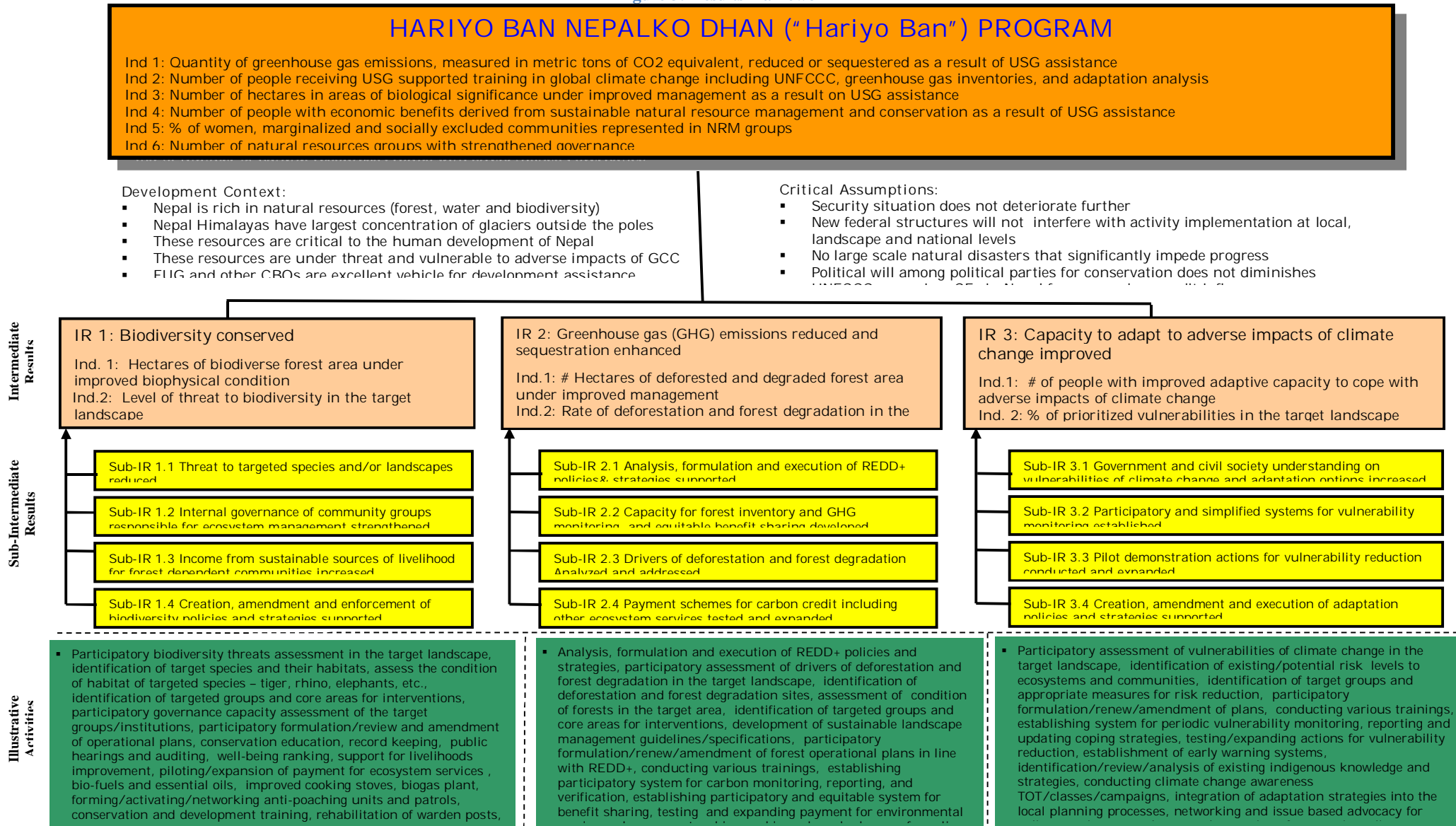


Figure 2: Hariyo Ban conceptual model

Figure 3: Results framework



2.1 Biodiversity Conservation

Objective: to reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes

Intermediate result (IR)-1 Biodiversity conserved

The Biodiversity Conservation Component focuses on reducing threats to species and ecosystems at landscape level. Focal species are tiger, rhino, elephant, grey wolf, snow leopard, gharial, musk deer, red panda, swamp deer, giant hornbill and Gangetic dolphin. The landscape conservation approach will continue to link protected areas through biological corridors to meet the ecological requirements of focal species. Land and water corridors, sound river basin management and climate refugia are being incorporated into landscape conservation design, and strategies developed to facilitate species movement, hydrological flows and continuation of other ecosystem functions, taking into account the effects of climate change.

The results chain for the Biodiversity component is illustrated in Figure 5. Enhanced conservation of biodiversity will be attained by the efforts of the Hariyo Ban Program through improving understanding of the ecology and behavior of the focal species and applying it in management; and addressing site specific high-priority threats to species and habitats. A major focus involves working with local groups to improve natural resource management through strengthening governance and improving livelihoods of forest dependent communities. Policy support helps to create a more enabling environment for biodiversity conservation.

This component is very closely linked with the REDD+ and climate adaptation IRs. The overall Hariyo Ban strategy is to ensure climate-resilient conservation landscapes for biodiversity conservation, functioning ecosystem services, strengthened governance of natural resource management (NRM) institutions, safe communities, sustainable livelihoods and economic development, and a policy framework conducive for conservation.

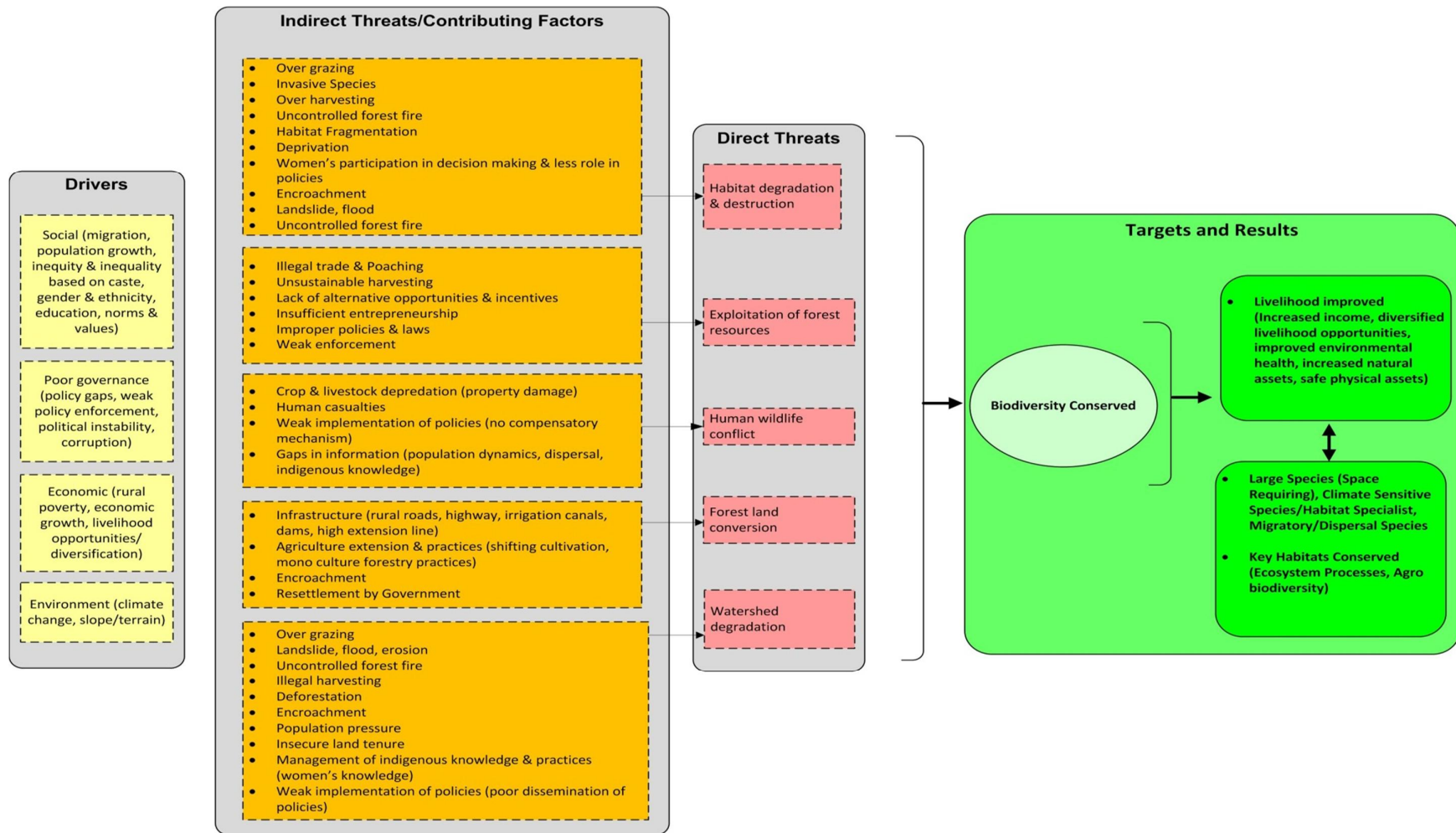


Figure 4: Biodiversity Component Conceptual Model

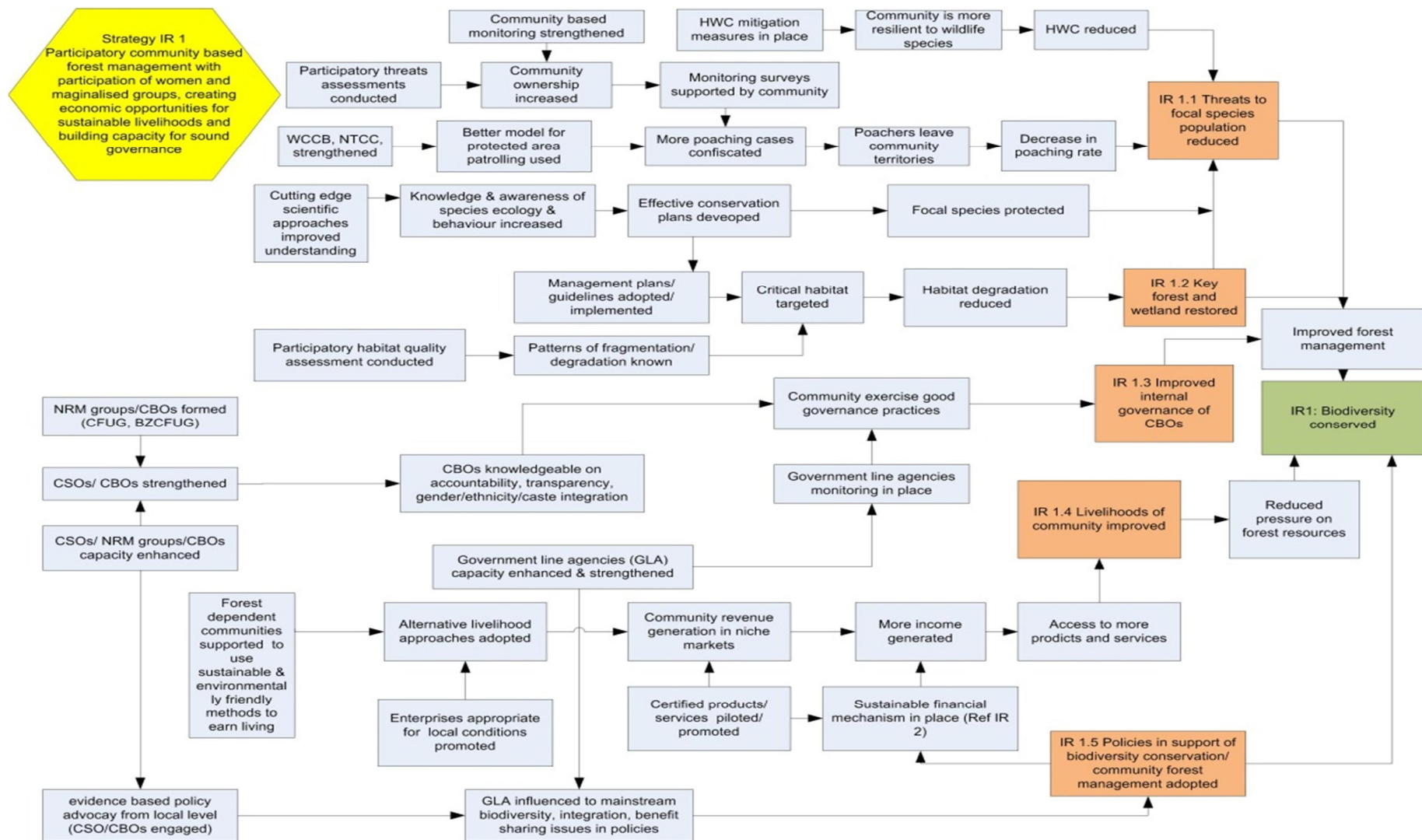


Figure 5: Biodiversity Component Results Chain

2.1.1 Major activities

Key activities under this component include: biodiversity assessment and prioritizing critical corridors and ecosystems (CHAL only); threat assessment at species and ecosystem level, including likely impacts of climate change; applied research for management inputs on ecology, behavior and habitat use of focal species; strengthening of community natural resource management; support to government for management and monitoring of forests and protected areas; governance assessment, well-being ranking and public hearing and auditing in natural resource management (NRM) groups to strengthen their internal governance; support to communities to improve livelihoods from forests, agriculture and other means; and support to government to review and reform existing conservation related policies.

2.1.2 Key results and outcomes

- Threats to focal species from loss, fragmentation and degradation of habitats, poaching and trade, and human-wildlife conflict significantly reduced; habitat connectivity restored; climate refugia and corridors for climate sensitive species under conservation management.
- Critical ecosystems including forest corridors in CHAL and TAL restored to state where they will support threatened focal species, and provide ecological services and sustainable forest resources
- Governance for forest management improved
- Livelihoods improved and community stewardship for biodiversity conservation strengthened
- Policy enabling environment improved through review and reform of existing conservation related policies to make them biodiversity friendly, inclusive and pro-poor

2.1.3 Key Indicators:

- **1.1 / 4.8.1-26 USAID Standard Indicator:** By August 2016, the number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management will increase from 1,788,614 ha to 2,288,614 ha (target: 500,000 ha)
- **1.2:** By August 2016, populations of focal species will increase/be maintained as follows. Tiger: increase from 155 to 198 (Target: 43); Rhino: increase from 534 to 650 (Target: 116); Gharial: maintain at 2011 level (**Target:** maintain at 102).

2.1.4 Sub IRs, key indicators and interventions

Sub- IR 1.1: Threats to targeted species reduced

Indicators

1.1.1: Poaching rate of focal species reduced: by August 2016, the annual rate of rhino poaching will be reduced by 80% from the baseline (12 rhino poached in 2010)

1.1.2: Level of threats to target species reduced: by August 2016, 30 new community based anti-poaching operations (CBAPOs) will be formed and 411 CBAPOS will be strengthened and mobilized.

(Note that Hariyo Ban also intends to develop a threat reduction assessment monitoring tool for species.)

Key Interventions

- *Undertake research and monitoring of focal species*
- *Undertake species conservation and reintroduction, taking into account climate change impacts*
- *Build capacity to reduce threats to focal species*
- *Minimize human-wildlife conflict (HWC)*
- *Promote transboundary cooperation*

Sub-IR 1.2: Threats to targeted landscapes reduced

Indicators

1.2.1 (also 4.8.1-26 USAID standard indicator): By August 2016, 500,000 hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources will be under improved natural resource management

1.2.2: By August 2016, 7,000 people will receive training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation.

4.8.1-29 USAID standard indicator: 250,000 person hours of training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by United States Government (USG) assistance

1.2.3: By August 2016, a total of 8 sub-watershed management plans will be developed and implemented (baseline: 45 sub-watershed management plans developed and 32 implemented (in Gorkha, Lamjung, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi and Mustang districts)

(Note that Hariyo Ban intends to apply a threat reduction assessment monitoring tool for ecosystems.)

Key Interventions

- *Promote grassland and forest restoration and management*
- *Improve wetland ecosystem management*
- *Restore/maintain corridors and ecosystem functions, building resilience to climate change*
- *Prepare and implement management plans for critical sub-watersheds*

Sub-IR 1.3: Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened

Indicator

1.3.1: By August 2016, 600 NRM groups will have strengthened good governance practices

Key Interventions

- *Build capacity and support community learning and action centers (CLACs)*
- *Support governance activities such as participatory governance assessment (PGA), participatory well-being ranking (PWBR), public hearing public auditing (PHPA), and equitable benefit sharing to improve natural resource governance*

Sub-IR 1.4: Income from sustainable sources of livelihood for forest dependent communities increased

Indicators

1.4.1 / 4.8.1-6 USAID Standard Indicator: By August 2016, 25,000 forest dependent people will have increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management and conservation

1.4.2: By August 2016, 10,000 people will benefit from revenue generated through green enterprises

Note that Hariyo Ban intends to refine the livelihood monitoring to make it more quantitative.

Key Interventions

- *Support community groups for livelihood improvement plans*
- *Identify opportunities including market studies and value addition, and promote green enterprises including ecotourism*
- *Support skill development training*
- *Increase access to microfinance where needed*
- *Support wildlife premium scheme*

Sub-IR 1.5: Creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies supported

Indicators

1.5.1: By August 2016, one existing and two new policy/strategy documents related to biodiversity will be supported (proposed, revised, formulated, approved and/or implemented).

1.5.2: By August 2016, 50 biodiversity issue-based campaigns will be supported.

Key Interventions

- *Work closely with key GoN ministries and departments to prioritize existing policies and policy gaps that are influencing biodiversity loss or provide new opportunities for biodiversity conservation*
- *Provide technical support to analyzing/reviewing/formulating policies and strategies and as appropriate, support their implementation*
- *Provide support to issue-based campaigns*

2.2 Sustainable Landscapes (REDD+ Readiness)

Objective: to build the structures, capacity and operations necessary for an effective sustainable landscapes management, especially reducing emissions from deforestation & forest degradation (REDD+) readiness

IR: 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, reduced and sequestration enhanced

Deforestation and forest degradation are the major sources of GHG emission in Nepal. Nepal ranks eleventh in the world for GHG emissions from deforestation and other land uses. REDD+ presents an opportunity to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through sustainable landscape management, at the same time enhancing the wellbeing of forest-dependent communities including minority and socially excluded groups. This component

supports development of national policies and strategies for REDD+; builds awareness of REDD+ and capacity for its implementation, monitoring and reporting; tackles priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in CHAL and TAL; and promotes payments for ecosystem services.

2.2.1 Major activities

Key activities under this component include: support to formulation and strengthening of REDD related policies including National REDD+ strategy; support to implementation of the National Land Use Policy that includes enabling provisions for REDD+; support for strengthening the institutional framework including the National REDD Cell to implement REDD+ strategy and readiness preparation proposal (RPP); support to development and implementation of REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards; and enhancing the capacity of government staff, networks, federations, individuals and local resource persons related to monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), forest carbon literacy, benefit sharing mechanism etc. The component also tackles the priority drivers of deforestation, such as overuse of forests, uncontrolled fire, and reducing the impacts of infrastructure development. Finally, it promotes carbon and non-carbon related payments for ecosystem services, including biogas and improved river basin management. Many of these activities are interlinked. Sustainable Landscapes activities are also closely linked with the other components, and the cross-cutting components are intrinsic elements of it.

The results chain for the Sustainable Landscapes component is illustrated in Figure 7. Hariyo Ban will contribute to sustainable landscapes making efforts to achieve interlinked results though supporting creation of enabling REDD+ policies including National REDD+ Strategy, Social and Environmental Standards, and Low Carbon Strategy, and their initial implementation; implementation of the new national land-use policy; identifying and addressing priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; enhancing capacity of GHG monitoring; and testing and expanding payments for carbon credits and other ecosystem services.

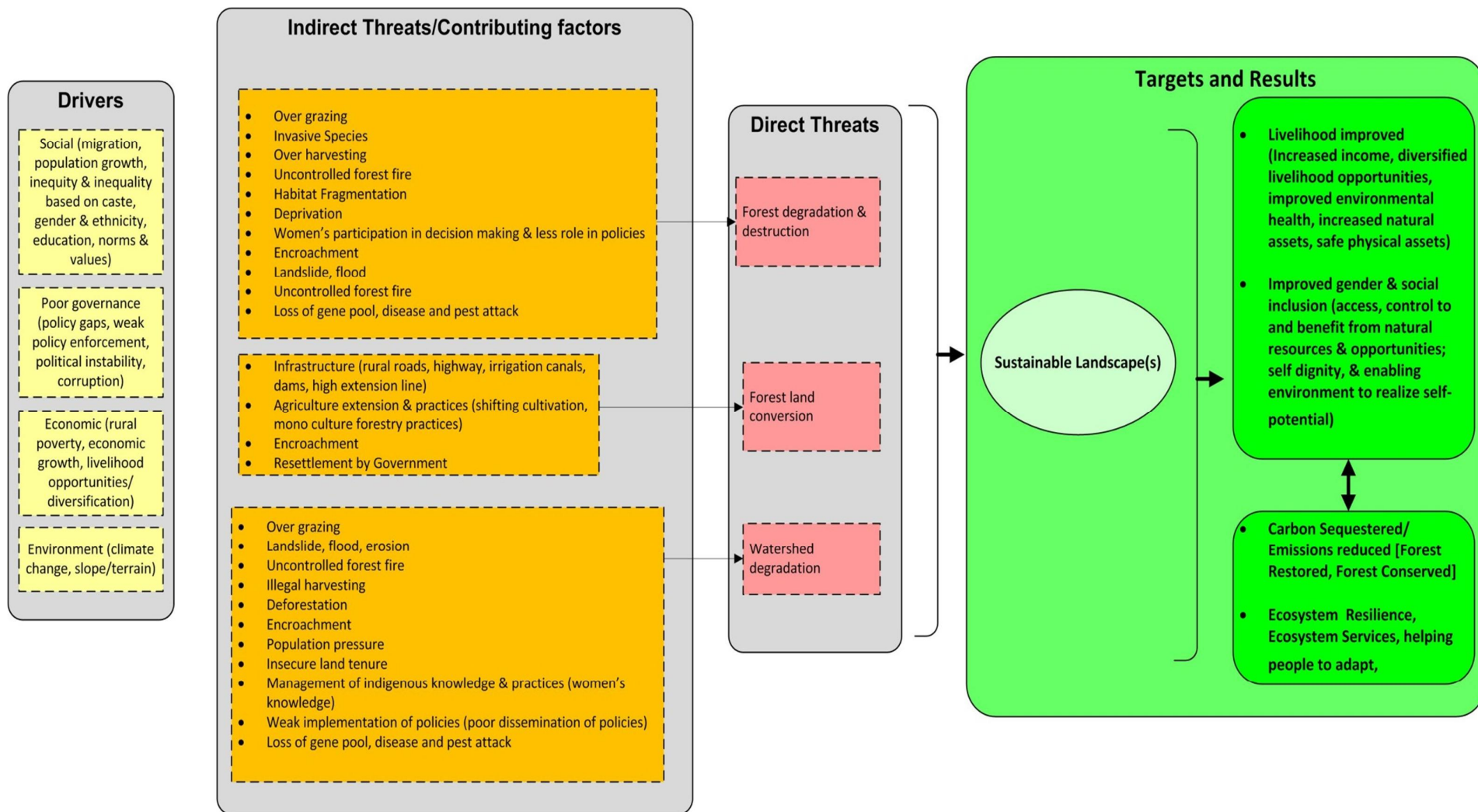
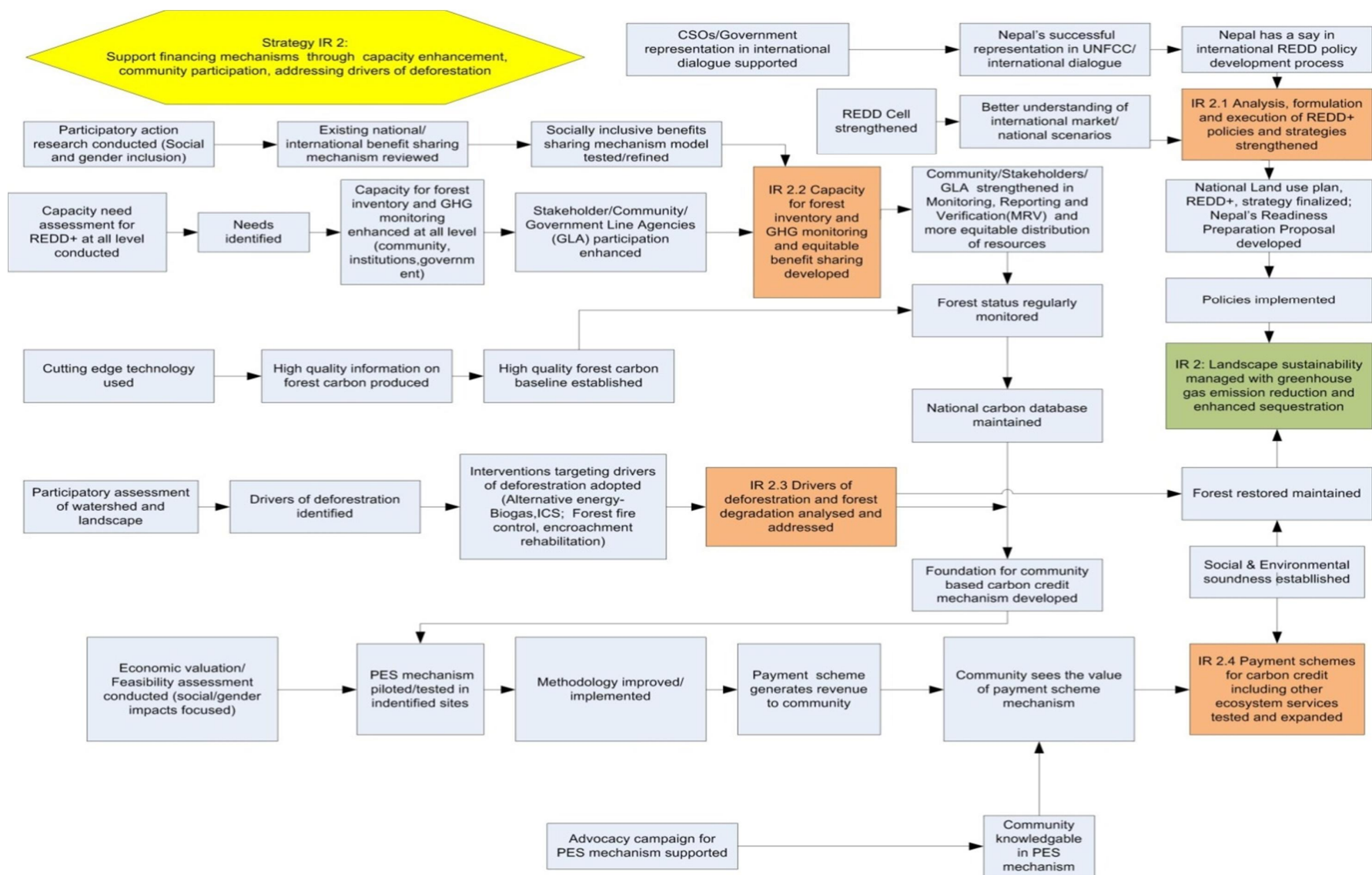


Figure 6: Sustainable Landscapes Component Conceptual Model



2.2.2 Key results and outcomes

- Policies/strategies for REDD+ and other forest policies strengthened, formulated, endorsed and executed.
- Capacity for REDD+ implementation including monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) enhanced at local and national levels.
- Use of cutting edge technologies piloted and results and lessons documented and shared within Nepal and globally.
- Reference scenarios (baselines) on carbon stock established for CHAL and quantity of sequestered carbon in CHAL and TAL monitored.
- Early signs of reversal of forest loss and degradation visible in project area including evidence of project-related forest restoration in the Seti and Marsyangdi sub-basins, Churia range and TAL.
- Benefit sharing mechanisms evaluated and initial pilot mechanism developed and tested.
- Payment schemes for carbon credit pilot developed and tested.

2.2.3. Key Indicators:

2.1: By August 2016, 25,000 hectares of deforested and degraded forest area will be under improved biophysical condition (increased from 605,217 ha to 630,217 ha)

2.2: By August 2016, the annual rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the target landscape will be reduced, from 0.19% to 0.15% in TAL and from 0.97% to 0.75% in CHAL

2.3 / 4.8-7 USAID Standard Indicator: By August 2016, 3.3 million metric tons (MT) of GHG emissions (measured in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent) will be reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance

2.2.4 Sub IRs, key indicators and interventions

Sub-IR 2.1: Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies and strategies supported.

Indicator

2.1.1: By August 2016, three national REDD+ related policies and strategies will be proposed, approved and/or implemented with support from Hariyo Ban Program.

Key Interventions

- *Support formulation, amendment and implementation of policies, strategies, standards and guidelines related to national REDD+ program*
- *Support capacity building and institutional strengthening to implement the REDD+ strategy and RPP*
- *Support the development of protocols/tools, awareness raising, and issue based advocacy for REDD+ policies, strategies and guidelines*

Sub-IR 2.2: Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring and equitable benefit sharing developed

Indicators

2.2.1: By August 2016, a total of 6,500 persons from government and civil society will receive capacity building training in forest inventory and GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing, and REDD+ issues.

2.2.2: By August 2016, a total of 41,000 persons will participate in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities.

Key Interventions

- *Build capacity at all levels for forest governance, inventory and GHG monitoring*
- *Support establishment and maintenance of forest carbon accounting system*
- *Support design and implementation of an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ program*

Sub-IR 2.3: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analysis and address

Indicators

2.3.1: By August 2016, 1,000 community forest operation plans will be revised/prepared in line with REDD+ guidelines

2.3.2: By August 2016, a total of 45,000 people will directly benefit from alternative energy (biogas, improved cooking stoves (ICSs), metal stoves) reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

2.3.3: By August 2016, a total of 750 poor, vulnerable and socially excluded (PVSE) and marginal farmers will receive skill based training

2.3.4: By August 2016, level of key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation will be reduced in priority sites: forest fires from high to medium; grazing from high to medium; illegal timber felling in TAL from high to medium

Key Interventions

- *Address priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through appropriate strategies*
- *Promote community based sustainable resource management and good governance*
- *Promote forest product based microenterprises*

Sub-IR 2.4: Payment schemes for carbon credits and other ecosystem services tested and expanded

Indicator

2.4.1: By August 2016, revenue generated from successfully piloted PES schemes e.g. biogas, forest carbon, ecotourism, hydropower in CHAL and TAL will increase from United States dollars (USD) 1,156,942 to USD 1,686,207 (Target: USD 529,265)

Key Interventions

- *Conduct feasibility studies and identify opportunities for REDD+ and other PES mechanisms*
- *Support formulation of enabling policies, guidelines and advocacy for PES mechanisms*
- *Develop and implement a carbon financing project*

2.3 Climate Change Adaptation

Objective: to increase the ability of target human & ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

IR 3: Capacity to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change improved

Climate change poses one of the greatest threats to sustainable development in Nepal, as climate hazards are increasingly posing adverse impacts on vulnerable human as well as ecological communities. Human vulnerability to climate change is linked with poverty rates, reliance on rain-fed agriculture, lack of basic services and limited livelihoods alternatives as well as gender inequality and social exclusion. Climate change is projected to reduce the livelihoods assets of vulnerable people, especially those who are dependent on biodiversity and ecosystem services (access to food, water and shelter), as well as increasing disasters.

Hariyo Ban will enable better understanding of the nature of adaptation priorities for people and ecosystems, develop processes for community led adaptation that are rooted in local institutions and linked with ecosystem services, identify equitable, inclusive and cost effective actions for integrated adaptation approaches, and explore how best to link with bottom up and top down adaptation efforts in Nepal.

The results chain for the Climate Change Adaptation component is illustrated in Figure 9. This component will strive to build resilience to climate change in both ecosystems and human communities through: enhancing understanding of human and ecosystem vulnerability to climate change across different levels; strengthening communities' capacity for vulnerability assessment and preparing and implementing Community Action Plans of adaption; building ecosystem resilience; establishing participatory and simplified systems for vulnerability and adaptation monitoring; and creating a more favorable policy environment to support adaptation and help scale it up.

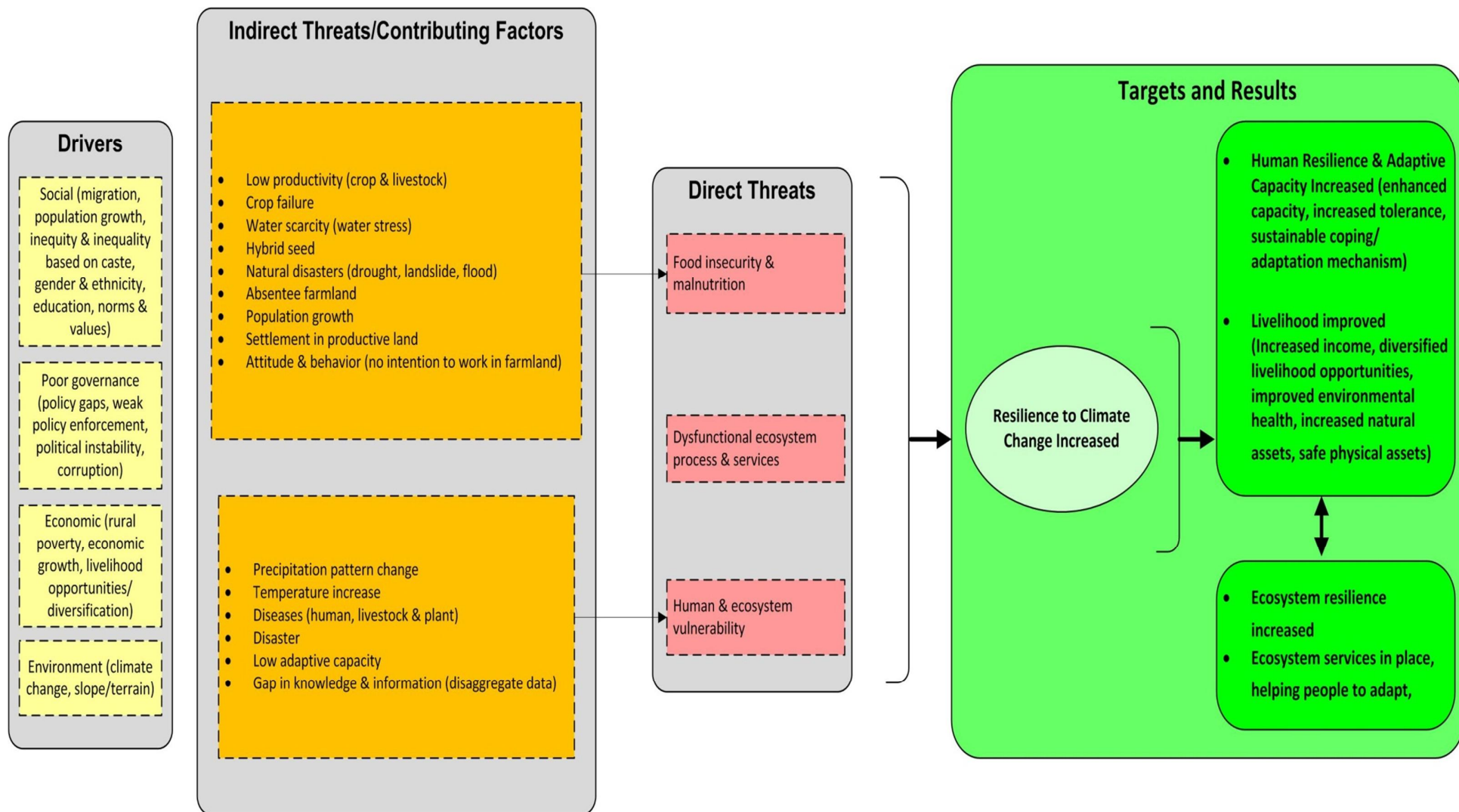


Figure 8: Climate Change Adaptation Component Conceptual Model

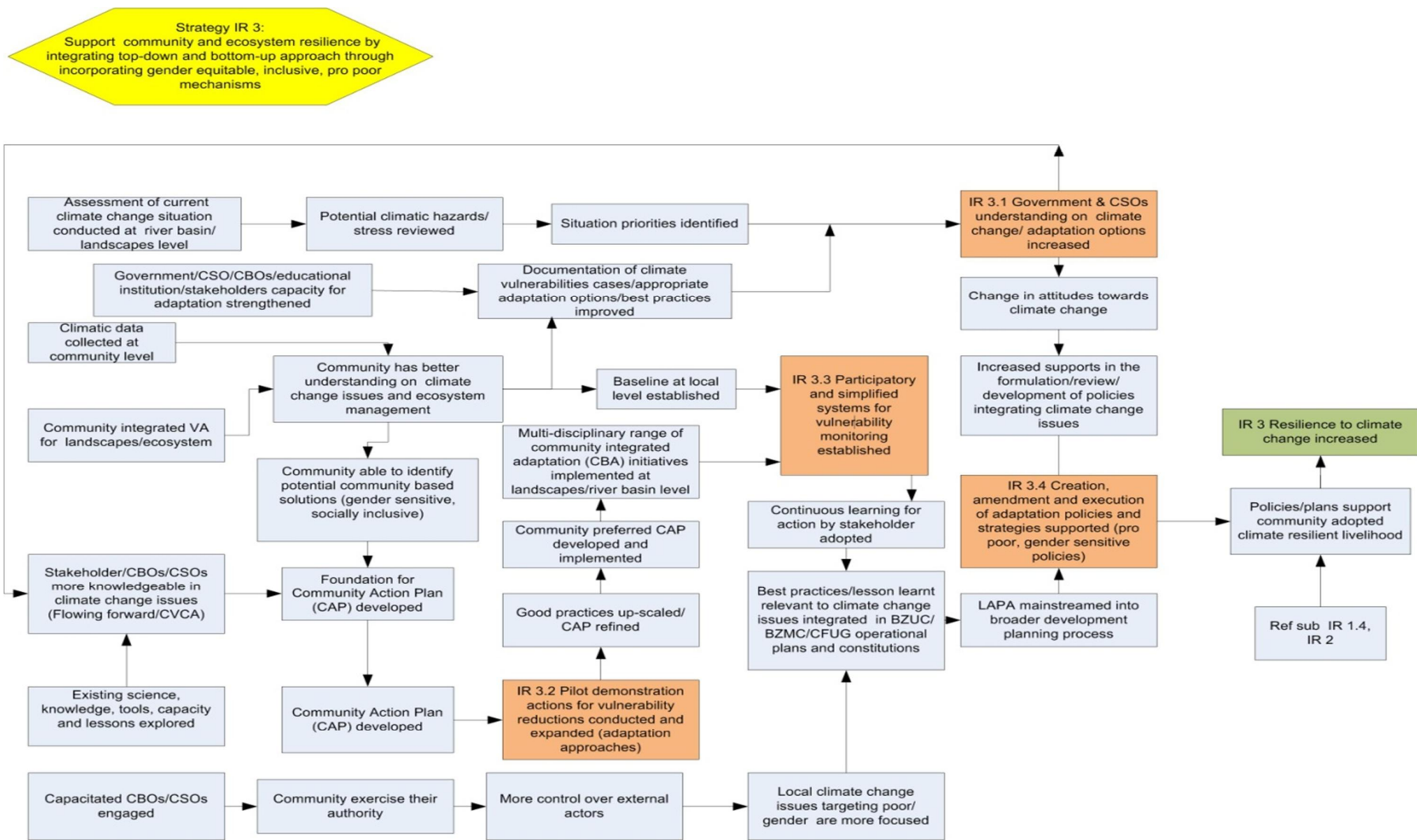


Figure 9: Climate Change Adaptation Component Results Chain

2.3.1 Major activities

Major activities under this component include capacity building of government officials, local authorities, media personnel, and civil society groups on climate change related issues including mainstreaming of local adaptation plans of action (LAPA) into broader economic planning; testing, piloting and refining participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) tools and methodologies for vulnerability monitoring; conducting vulnerability assessments, preparing climate adaptation plans (CAPs) and supporting their implementation; supporting climate change adaptation policy feedback and reform processes; and supporting local authorities at district level in program landscapes to integrate climate change adaptation into existing development planning and disaster risk management processes through the LAPA process.

2.3.2 Key results and outcomes

- GON, community and non-governmental organization (NGO) understanding of climate change, climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptation options increased in the project areas and at national level
- Adaptation approaches at household, community and landscapes/sub-river basin levels piloted, refined and documented, and successful approaches expanded,
- Participatory and simplified systems for vulnerability monitoring tested and implemented
- Support provided to GON and civil society for improved policies, strategies, plans and guidelines that promote sound climate adaptation approaches
- Increased number of Government, civil society, media and community groups receiving and undertaking capacity building activities related to climate change adaptation.

2.3.3 Key Indicators:

3.1 / 4.8.2-26 USAID Standard Indicator: 15,000 stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change (11,400 implementing risk reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change, and 3,600 using climate information in decision making)

3.2: By August 2016, rate of deforestation and forest degradation from non-climate stresses will be reduced.

This indicator is similar to 2.2, and so will be measured accordingly.

3.3: By August 2016, a total of 150 organizations (government and civil society) will mainstream climate change adaptation into their policies and plans and implement them.

2.3.4 Sub IRs, key indicators and interventions

Sub-IR 3.1: Government and civil society understanding of vulnerabilities to climate change and adaptation options increased

Indicators

3.1.1: By August 2016, 1,500 organizations (government, civil society and academia) will undertake capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation.

3.1.2: By August 2016, 9,000 persons (government and civil society) will receive capacity building training in climate change adaptation.

4.8.2-6: USAID Standard Indicator: 171,000 person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance

3.1.3: By August 2016, 100,000 persons will participate in climate change adaptation related activities and events

Key Interventions

- *Train government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices*
- *Support campaigns for communities and students*
- *Build the capacity of media to document and share learning on adaptation*
- *Carry out needs assessment on how climate change education can be better integrated into existing curricula of major universities*
- *Conduct climate research/studies at national level and for TAL and CHAL, and disseminate results to enhance knowledge on climate change and its impacts on biodiversity, water, food security, disaster risk, energy and infrastructure.*
- *Promote public private partnerships for climate resilient community based adaptation practices*

Sub-IR 3.2: Participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring established

Indicators

3.2.1: By August 2016, 12000 vulnerable people will benefit from the implementation of Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs)

3.2.2: By August 2016, 80 vulnerable sites will be showing improved biophysical condition after implementing CAPs.

4.8.1-20 USAID Standard Indicator: 700 climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance

Key Interventions

- *Design and field test integrated vulnerability assessment tools in selected communities and ecosystems*
- *Build capacity at all levels and conduct vulnerability assessment*
- *Develop and support implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive Community Adaptation Plans of Action (CAPAs)*
- *Build the capacity of key government agencies at all levels to mainstream climate change into broader economic planning*

Sub-IR 3.3: Pilot demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded

Indicator

3.3.1: By August 2016, 120 organizations (government and civil society) will be using standard participatory vulnerability monitoring systems and tools.

Key Interventions

- *Design and field test a participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring.*
- *Implement the PM&E for vulnerability monitoring by building capacity of local authorities and community based organizations (CBOs), and institutionalizing the monitoring system*

- *Monitor trends in climate variability and change at the landscape level*

Sub-IR 3.4: Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported

Indicators

3.4.1: By August 2016, support will be provided for three new or existing policies/strategies on climate change adaptation.

3.4.2: By August 2016, 255 advocacy campaigns of civil society organizations will be supported.

3.4.3: By August 2016, 700 local level plans will integrate climate change adaptation (e.g. watershed management plans, LAPAs, Forest Operational Plans, local disaster risk management plans, village development committee (VDC) Annual Plans)

Key Interventions

- *Support community forest user groups (CFUGs), FECOFUN and other CBO federations to conduct evidence-based advocacy campaigns, participate in critical policy dialogues, and disseminate climate and adaptation information to their constituencies.*
- *Support consultation on climate vulnerability and adaptation issues with women's groups, ethnic minority groups, religious leaders and others.*
- *Support local authorities at the district level in CHAL and TAL to integrate climate change adaptation into existing development planning and disaster risk management processes*

2.4 Gender equality and social inclusion

Hariyo Ban has adopted gender equality and social inclusion as a key cross-cutting approach to make its processes and outcomes more inclusive across all levels. The key outputs and results from gender and social inclusion (GESI) include strengthened leadership of women, youth, Dalit and marginalized Janajatis; increased access to benefits and services by women, poor, Dalit and marginalized Janajatis; changed attitudes and behavior of men and women; and more gender sensitive and inclusive policies, strategies and enabling environment. Hariyo Ban outputs and results will be disaggregated to monitor the level of participation, equitable benefit sharing and changes observed in women, poor, Dalit and marginalized Janajatis.

Key indicators

Strengthened role of women and marginalized communities in NRM, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation

GESI 1: By August 2016, there will be 50% representation of women in NRM groups' executive committees, in 60% of the 800 NRM groups supported by Hariyo Ban

GESI 2: By August 2016, the percentages of men and women reporting gender-based violence at household and community level in relation to NRM and biodiversity conservation are reduced (note that baseline is still being established and targets have not been set)

GESI provisions mainstreamed in policies/guidelines and implemented

GESI 3: By August 2016, gender and social inclusion will be mainstreamed in four national government policies on biodiversity conservation, REDD+ and climate change adaptation

Key interventions

- *Develop and implement a GESI mainstreaming strategy for Hariyo Ban*
- *Promote capacity building and empowerment of women and marginalized groups in NRM groups that Hariyo Ban is partnering with*
- *Analyze and raise awareness about GESI issues in relation to biodiversity and climate change*
- *Provide GESI inputs to relevant GoN policies to support GESI mainstreaming*

2.5 Livelihood Improvement

Hariyo Ban's livelihoods approach is intrinsic to all three components as an essential cross-cutting element. The economic empowerment of the poor and excluded is vital to increasing their power and participation in local governance institutions that manage forests and natural resources, in order to improve forest management while better meeting people's needs. This helps to reduce threats to biodiversity and drivers of deforestation/forest degradation. Economic empowerment also helps to enhance resilience of the poor and excluded to climate variability and climate change, and builds their capital and capacity to better withstand shocks.

Key indicators

- By August 2016, 25,000 forest dependent people will have increased economic benefits from sustainable natural resource management and conservation (indicator is from Component 1 indicator 1.4.1.)
- By August 2016, 10,000 people will benefit from green enterprises (indicator is from Component 1 indicator 1.4.2).

Key interventions

- *Identify and promote climate-smart livelihoods opportunities for local communities, with a particular focus on women, poor, marginalized and vulnerable people, including forest-based, farm-based and off-farm opportunities*
- *Undertake market and value chain analysis and apply results to optimize opportunities*
- *Promote microfinance in support of livelihoods*

2.6 Governance

Hariyo Ban considers the following “domains of change” should be achieved for equitable and sustainable development: (a) marginalized citizens including women, *dalits*, marginalized *Janajatis* and other socially excluded groups are empowered (b) public authorities and other power-holders are effective and accountable to marginalized citizens (c) spaces for negotiation between power-holders and marginalized citizens are expanded, inclusive and effective.

Hariyo Ban builds on the foundational work of the Strengthened Action for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources (SAGUN) project and its own governance initiatives such as PGA, PHPA and PWBR of NRM groups. These processes are focused on strengthening the four pillars of governance: transparency, accountability, participation and predictability to promote the internal governance of NRM groups and networks to increase effectiveness as custodians of natural resources. CLACs are used as a platform to promote sound governance. Strengthened

governance will make a positive contribution to biodiversity conservation and to addressing drivers of deforestation and degradation. Enforcement of the existing guidelines such as Community Forestry Development Guidelines will leverage resources for poor and marginalized communities who will be better equipped to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Key indicators

- By August 2016, 600 (75%) NRM groups will have strengthened governance (1.3.1)

Key interventions

- *Support CLACS in order to promote empowerment of women, poor and marginalized people to participate actively in forest governance*
- *Improve governance of NRM groups through effective application of governance tools such as PGA, PHPA and PWBR, enforcement of the Community Forestry Development Guidelines, and support to CBAPOs*
- *Catalyze dialogue between NRM groups and GoN agencies*

3. Plan for M&E implementation in Hariyo Ban Program

The main responsibilities of the Hariyo Ban Program's M&E Unit include:

- Establishing the M&E system including preparation of the M&E plan
- Database management
- Facilitation of critical review and reflection on progress, issues and challenges of program implementation
- Collaborating in periodic evaluations (including mid-term/final by external evaluators); research/studies, outcome monitoring
- Regular monitoring by M&E unit
- Joint monitoring by Hariyo Ban program core partners
- High level monitoring visits to the program area
- Capturing and applying learning and ensuring knowledge management
- M&E capacity development of Hariyo Ban Program team, core partner staff and relevant stakeholders

3.1 Hariyo Ban Program M&E Approach

The Hariyo Ban Program adopts a ***three-tiered monitoring system*** – participatory monitoring of activities by program beneficiaries; monitoring of progress, effectiveness and results by field offices; and output and outcome level monitoring by country offices. We consider participatory M&E to be part of good governance, a feedback mechanism integrated at all levels of decision making.

At the level of program beneficiaries, communities will undertake regular participatory monitoring with support from program extension staff. Other beneficiaries including GoN agencies will also undertake monitoring of their Hariyo Ban supported activities. This will mostly be related to input, process and output monitoring.

The second level of monitoring at the program site level will be done by program staff. Extension and technical staff will be responsible for collecting information from community groups and other beneficiaries. The technical staff will maintain a regularly updated database system for the purpose. New data formats will be developed based on the activities of the three

IRs and the M&E Plan. Program level monitoring will include periodic progress review and reflection (quarterly and annual performance reviews), field visits, sample surveys, joint monitoring with partner agencies, program records and results chain monitoring.

Central program monitoring and other technical staff will maintain records, and collect, collate and analyze information from the program site offices. This will provide output and outcome level monitoring results.

3.2 M&E Plan preparation

The Hariyo Ban M&E Plan builds on the initiatives, achievements, learning and experiences from the SAGUN Program, Global Conservation Program, Sustainable Conservation Approaches in Priority Ecosystems (SCAPES) Program, on-going TAL Program, WWF's Standards of Conservation Project and Programme Management, and USAID's M&E guidelines and indicators. The M&E Plan preparation process adopted a participatory and interactive approach as far as time allowed, so as to address diverse views of key stakeholders. This included a participatory and interactive three-day M&E workshop in Kathmandu. The M&E Plan preparation process was enriched through cross-fertilization of the rich experiences of the core partners.

Since REDD+ and Climate adaptation are relatively new fields for Nepal we needed to expand the initial M&E framework submitted in the original proposal to USAID and design additional indicators, as needed. We adopted relevant USAID Global Climate Change (GCC) indicators including the mandatory indicators for the respective components. GESI indicators were added. The M&E Unit consulted with USAID Nepal in the indicator selection, and rigorously scrutinized indicators to select those that would best measure the respective results. Duplications were screened out.

The following process was followed during the preparation of this revised M&E plan:

- Review of SAGUN M&E plan
- Review of existing M&E planning process of WWF
- Review of Annual Work Plan
- Incorporation of suggestions provided by the partner organizations
- Incorporation of comments from USAID

3.3 Hariyo Ban M&E Plan approach

The M&E plan is instrumental to operationalize the results framework (Figure 3) of the Hariyo Ban Program. It is a dynamic and living document which will be revised and updated based on periodic review of the effectiveness of the M&E system in monitoring activities and results, the validity of the underlying assumptions, and the usefulness of the indicators to test those assumptions and monitor both outputs and program impacts. In this respect the program's conceptual model and results chains are a key part of the monitoring plan, tying the indicators to the activities, assumptions and anticipated results. We expect to make revisions to the results chains during the course of Hariyo Ban, as our understanding grows of the linkages between

drivers, threats and opportunities, and we make adjustments to our approach through a process of adaptive management.

Annex 1 provides a summary of the performance measures, showing the indicators and intended results at a glance with set targets and time frames to achieve them. Annex 2 lists the USAID standard indicators used by Hariyo Ban, and shows targets and first year results. Annex 3 contains the indicator reference sheets for every indicator, including USAID standard indicators used by Hariyo Ban. Annex 4 lists the planned working areas for Hariyo Ban in the two landscapes in the first two years, and Annex 5 lists the program's beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Level of data disaggregation: Where possible, all relevant data will be disaggregated based on sex, caste, and ethnicity. From a caste/ethnicity perspective, Dalits and non-dalits will be disaggregated and marginalized Janajatis will be recorded from an ethnicity point of view. Youth (15-24 years) will also be monitored and disaggregated. Geographical disaggregation will be made according to landscape (TAL and CHAL), critical sites such as corridors, bottlenecks, watersheds etc.; and by district where possible. In order to visualize the interventions and the outputs, geographical information system (GIS) will be used wherever relevant. Hariyo Ban M&E unit will closely work with the WWF GIS unit to input the data to the GIS and retrieve relevant maps and other information. We will endeavor to produce maps in a form that is useful to USAID.

The outputs will also be disaggregated by program components – Biodiversity Conservation; Sustainable Landscape and Climate Change Adaptation.

Links with the Annual Work Plan: the M&E unit is engaged and has contributed to ensuring that the annual work plans are results oriented through revisiting the results chains, conceptual models and M&E matrix. The goal level indicators have been coded as G1, G2... G6. IR level indicators have been coded as 1.1..., 2.1... and 3.1 ... respectively for biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscape and climate change adaptation components. Similarly, the sub-IR level indicators for three components have been coded as 1.1.1 ..., 2.1.1 ... and 3.1.1 respectively. The Program team will assess how closely activities, outputs and results are linked as monitoring progresses.

Baseline values: Hariyo Ban Program is being implemented in two important landscapes. Many activities were already being implemented in TAL by GoN, CARE, WWF, FECOFUN, NTNC and others, and baseline values for several indicators in TAL have been drawn from secondary sources from the TAL area. However, CHAL being a new landscape, there is much less information at landscape level, making it difficult to establish a comprehensive baseline in this large area. However, a baseline survey was undertaken in both landscapes, and baseline values are now available for most of the indicators. An exception to this are the three new GESI related indicators which were formulated after the commissioning of the baseline study; their baselines will be formulated during the second year of Hariyo Ban as a rolling baseline.

3.4 M&E Plan implementation strategy and processes

Hariyo Ban has adopted a number of strategies and processes to ensure that its M&E is as effective as possible, including measuring results as stipulated in the M&E plan.

Developing data collection and processing mechanisms: Data collection and recording instruments in appropriate formats have been developed, field tested and refined. In order to have efficient data processing systems, the program is purchasing appropriate software. M&E Unit staff are mobilized in data collection, recording and processing in coordination with landscape unit teams and M&E personnel from the core partners.

M&E capacity building of partner organizations: Capacity strengthening is being carried out in partner organizations, based on the Hariyo Ban training needs assessment and training strategy.

Tracking progress of M&E indicators: The indicators in the M&E plan will be tracked periodically as per the frequency in the plan. There will be specific activities to review the progress of the M&E plan implementation on a six-monthly basis. Progress on each indicator will be reviewed on an appropriate time frame for that indicator.

Field visits for monitoring of progress on the ground: Frequent field visits will be made in order to monitor the activity implementation status and processes followed in the field. This will involve members of the core Hariyo Ban team including staff of the M&E Unit, and staff of partner organizations. Joint monitoring visits will be undertaken with policy makers including political leaders, Government of Nepal officials, and senior management team members from the core partners, in order to show field level activities and results and also to receive feedback for further improvements.

Internalization and institutionalization of M&E processes: All interventions and efforts of the Hariyo Ban Program are directed towards achieving program goal and objectives. Therefore, clear understanding of program strategies and the processes through which the results will be achieved is essential across all levels of the Hariyo Ban team and in the core partners. The M&E team will facilitate the process of strengthening linkages between achieving results and effective program implementation, making M&E information available in a timely and reliable fashion. The M&E team will also ensure that there are periodic review and reflection meetings with in-depth discussion to understand if program interventions are heading in the right direction. There will be a major emphasis on learning from failure as well as success, and we will endeavor as much as possible to create a safe environment to explore and learn from these lessons. Key learning will be documented and shared. We will encourage a strong adaptive management process, regularly adjusting our approaches as we learn the best recipes for success.

At the same time, we are conscious that we are operating in a rapidly changing environment – politically, demographically, economically, socially, and not least, climatically. As our climate adaptation component constantly reminds us, we will never get things completely right because of ongoing change – climate adaptation is a continuous process, as is adaptive management in general. The M&E program will play a key role in helping Hariyo Ban to monitor, reflect, share and adapt.

Synthesis of M&E information and dissemination to wider audience: The data collected by the Hariyo Ban Program will be processed and synthesized into meaningful information to be used for improved decision making, and enhanced understanding of the situation and outcomes of the program. As part of demonstrating its accountability, the Hariyo Ban Program will share the information generated to wider audiences including donors, Government of Nepal, relevant stakeholders and the communities by using different forums such as the Program Steering Committee, community forums, national level forums etc. The Program will systematically document and disseminate learning and best practices. The M&E unit will work closely with the Communications Officer to produce appropriate materials for dissemination to wider audiences.

Revisiting the results framework and refining the Performance Measurement Plan: We will regularly assess the value and relevance of indicators in this plan to see how effectively they measure results, and how effectively they test the assumptions between activities, outputs and results in the results chains. As needed the indicators will be further refined.

Mid-term and final evaluations: External evaluators will conduct a mid-term and final evaluation of the program. They will scrutinize the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and sustainability of the program. Meanwhile, the Social Welfare Council (SWC) of GoN will do monitoring and evaluation of the program in the landscapes. SWC is mandated with monitoring, mid-term and final evaluation of projects in Nepal.

Sustainability monitoring: Hariyo Ban Program will make deliberate efforts and strategies from the beginning so that the processes and outcomes of the Program have sustainable impacts in the ecosystems and communities beyond the life of the program. M&E will monitor the sustainability aspects as stipulated in the work plans and exit strategies. Active participation and ownership of key stakeholders including Government and the communities are key aspects for strengthening sustainability aspects.

3.5 Learning strategy

The Hariyo Ban Program is an ambitious and innovative initiative which will provide excellent learning opportunities during its five years. It offers programmatic learning opportunities both within the individual program components, and more broadly (for example around landscape conservation, scaling up, and integrating conservation and development approaches). It also offers learning around process elements of Hariyo Ban, including the effectiveness of partnerships, capacity building and sustainability. The learning strategy has a set of cutting-edge learning questions based on priority issues, challenges and gaps in knowledge around Hariyo Ban's sphere of operation. The strategy is being integrated within the program by the core team and the consortium partner organizations.

3.6 M&E Unit

Hariyo Ban Program has an M&E unit led by a full-time M&E specialist. The unit has five M&E Assistants at present deployed in Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan and Dhangadhi. The M&E Specialist is responsible for designing and putting into practice the M&E framework, which will provide both quantitative and qualitative performance and impact indicators for program implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. Following the WWF Standards, the M&E framework is based on adaptive management principles, ensuring feedback mechanisms at the different implementation levels – community/CFUGs; landscape; and national level. The M&E unit works closely with Hariyo Ban's thematic and cross-cutting components. It is backstopped by WWF's Design, Monitoring and Planning Unit.

3.7 M&E Budget

Five per cent of the Hariyo Ban budget is dedicated to M&E.

Annexes

Annex 1: Hariyo Ban Program Indicator Matrix

Please see separate file for Hariyo Ban Program Indicator Matrix.

Annex 2: USAID standard indicator baseline, targets, and first year achievements

USAID Reference	4.8 Environment	Category	Baseline	Overall Target	ANNUAL TARGET						Remarks
					2012	2012 progress	2013	2014	2015	2016	
4.8-7	Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	1,645 Million Metric Tons	3.3 million MT	0.086	0.063	0.414	0.7	0.9	1.2	In 2012 only 483 biogas units, 385 ICS and 711.25 ha plantation were achieved. This is less than the target due to delays in community forest operational plan (CFOP) renewal and implementation of biogas.
	GHG from area converted using carbon calculator					0.060					
	GHG emission reduction from promotion of alternative energy to reduce firewood					0.003					
	ICS					0.001					
	Biogas					0.002					
4.8.1-26	Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	1788614	500000	1000	711.25	150289	150000	150000	48711	Renewal of CFOPs and their implementation delayed
	TAL					40.25					
	CHAL					671					

4.8.1-6	Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	Outcome	46440	25000	575	224	6351	7000	7000	4074	45 livelihood improvement plans (LIPs) implemented in 45 households (HHs) which benefitted 224 people. Identification of HHs through PWBR took longer than anticipated; remaining plans will be prepared in the second year
	Number of men					102					
	Number of women					122					
4.8.1-20	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	Output		700	10	14	233	200	200	57	
4.8.1-29	Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	Output	1195632	250000	2432	5592	75000	80000	70000	19408	The target of 2432 did not include biodiversity conservation based livelihood training; however it was included in the achievement (livelihood related training was 2304 person hours). Also, more participants attended CBAPU training than planned.
	Number of men					3213					
	Number of women					2379					
4.8.2-6	Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance	Output		171000	35277	39474	50000	50000	30000	19723	The achievement includes person hours of all training under sustainable landscape management (SLM) and climate change adaptation (CCA). In addition, the biodiversity component
	Adaptation men					3860					
	Adaptation women					2116					
	Sustainable landscapes men					7810					

	Sustainable landscapes women					9272					training also included some climate training, and so has been included.
	General climate change men					7240					
	General climate change women					9176					
4.8.2-26	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	Outcome		15000	0	0	4000	5000	5000	1000	
	• # of people implementing risk-reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change			11400	0	0	3000	3800	3800	800	
	• # of people using climate information in decision making			3600	0	0	1000	1200	1200	200	

Annex 3: Hariyo Ban Program Indicator Reference Sheets

Component 1: Biodiversity Conservation

Objective: Reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes

IR 1: Biodiversity conserved

Indicator	1.1 Ha of biodiverse area (forest, wetlands, grasslands) under improved management*
Definition	<p>“Improved natural resource management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices.</p> <p>An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM; a local site assessment is completed which informs management planning; management actions are designed with appropriate participation; human and institutional capacity is developed; management actions are implemented; ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).</p> <p>Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares.</p> <p>A subset of this indicator may also be reported as “Number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance” if the later indicator is used; double counting is allowed.</p> <p>Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. Improved management should be reported for activities where the USAID supported program was plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Partners should articulate clearly the benchmarks that are being used within the program to gauge success, and provide a short narrative to describe the benchmarks that have been reached in the past year.</p> <p>Biologically significant areas = areas identified as important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes. Biodiversity-funded (components of) activities should report on this category regardless of</p>

	<p>overlap with other categories. (need to define in the context of Hariyo Ban)</p> <p>All other areas = areas with forest and/or natural resources which are outside of biologically significant areas and targeted for management interventions with non-biodiversity funds. These may include areas characterized by forest production, watersheds, sustainable agriculture/ aquaculture areas, areas with tree crops or agroforestry systems, etc.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of biodiversity conservation and/or NRM interventions. Good management of natural resources is a prerequisite for achieving improved biophysical condition of natural resources.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Hectares
Use of Indicator	<p>Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation and other natural resource sectors.</p> <p>Number is specific to each year, not cumulative.</p> <p>Within a project, this indicator informs progress building capacity, and when aggregated, it shows scale of investment across the Agency. Informs project planning and adaptive management, and may be reported to Congress and other stakeholders.</p>
Data source	Forest operation/management plan, periodic reports, periodic database (HB and GLA)
Reporting Frequency	Annually
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	Total 1,788,614 ha. (CHAL : 1,121,280 ha and TAL: 667,334 ha)
How to measure it	The area under plantation, protected by fencing (power and barbed wire), trenching, invasive species removed, wetland managed etc. will be measured.
HBP Target value	500,000 ha.
Disaggregate (s)	By landscape, district, corridor, bottlenecks
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat improvement including plantation, invasive species management, grazing control, biogas installation for reducing pressure in the forest etc.

*adapted from SCAPES

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL												
TAL												
Total	1,000	610	150,289		150,000		15,0000		48,711		500,000	610

Indicator	1.2 Population of focal species maintained/increased
Definition	Focal species include tiger, rhino, snow leopard, elephant and gharial. Increase in population size of some focal species (e.g. gharial and elephant) may not always be possible due to limited space and habitat quality. For those species, efforts will be made to at least maintain the size of the current population.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Focal species are a key part of biodiversity; maintaining/increasing focal species populations done through biodiversity threat reduction which is part of Hariyo Ban's overall goal
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number
Use of Indicator	Better understand the population trends of focal species, apply in species management, anti-poaching activities and human wildlife conflict management. It will also help to understand the distribution of species and increase in range use.
Data source	Census report
Reporting Frequency	Tiger - FY 2013 Rhino - FY 2014
Known Data Limitations	Usual challenges of measuring wildlife populations
Baseline	Tiger: 155 Rhino: 534 Gharial: 102
How to measure it	Periodic census (tiger 2012/13; rhino 2014; gharial 2014)
HBP Target value	Tiger: 43 Rhino: 116 Gharial: maintain current population of 102 individuals
Disaggregate (s)	By protected areas; geographical – eastern, central and western area
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat management • Poaching control • CBAPOs strengthening and mobilization

Annual breakdown of targets*

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Tiger											43	
Rhino											116	
Gharial											maintain current population of 102 individuals	

*This is an outcome level indicator and is based on official censuses: in 2013 for tiger, and in 2015 for rhino. Gharial, population will be maintained.

Sub IR 1.1 Threat to target species reduced

Indicator	1.1.1 Poaching rate of focal species reduced
Definition	Poaching incidents. Poaching is illegal killing of wild animals. Poaching is the highest threat to focal species conservation. Hariyo Ban will focus more on tiger and rhino poaching. Poaching is curbed with integrated efforts of strengthening security systems, mobilization of community based anti-poaching units and involvement of police in wildlife crime control activities. Bilateral agreement with China and India has also contributed to reducing poaching activities. Hariyo Ban program will focus on community based anti-poaching activities.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This is a major threat to biodiversity, so directly helps to achieve Hariyo Ban's goal
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Rate of poaching from base year
Use of Indicator	Identifying areas where anti -poaching work need to be enhanced
Data source	GoN report (DoF, DNPWC)
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	non-linear relationship between rate of poaching and increased level of effort
Baseline	Rhino - 12 poached per annum (2010)
How to measure it	Using data from reports
HBP Target value	80% poaching reduction from the baseline
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBAPO strengthening and mobilization

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Rhino	-	-							80%			
Poaching incidence will be reduced and monitored accordingly. Effort will be made to have zero poaching of focal species. This is also related with indicator 1.1.2.												

Indicator	1.1.2 Level of threats to target species reduced
Definition	<p>Community engaged to reduce threats to target species.</p> <p>Level of threats to species reduced by mobilizing CBAPOs in coordination with GLAs, NGOs and CBOs.</p> <p>It is evident from experience that the successful management of protected areas depends on the cooperation and support of local people. To address poaching of tigers, rhinos and other wildlife, the community based anti-poaching program has been found to be effective outside protected areas. Thus, the concept of CBAPO Units involving local youths evolved and CBAPUs started implementation. To make them more effective, capacity building and institutional development is necessary.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Helps break the poaching cycle. Better information and updates, better patrolling visibility and/or better patrolling frequency of CBAPO Units in area management. Restoration and management of habitats, rescue of orphan/stray animals. Support in human wildlife conflict mitigation. Strong community ownership of conservation activities. Livelihood improvement support to CBAPU members to reduce their pressure on the forests.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	No. of CBAPO units formed, strengthened and mobilized
Use of Indicator	Identify areas where further interventions needed to increase monitoring coverage
Data source	Hariyo Ban quarterly and annual reports
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly and annual
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	411 CBAPO units (TAL: 378 and CHAL: 33)
How to measure it	Data collection through regular monitoring
HBP Target value	Total 30 new (20 in TAL and 10 in CHAL) CBAPOs formed and 441 mobilized
Disaggregate (s)	<p>By landscapes</p> <p>By corridors and PABZs</p>
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of CBAPOs • Strengthening of existing and new CBAPOS • Mobilization of CBAPOs

Annual breakdown of targets

New CBAPUs formed

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL	-	-	8		2						10	
TAL	4	4	14		2						20	4
Total	4	4	22		4		-		-		30	4

CBAPU mobilization

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL	0	0	10		10		11		12		43	0
TAL	4	4	191		98		63		42		398	4
Total	4	4	201		108		74		54		441	4

Sub IR 1.2 Threats to target landscapes reduced

Indicator	1.2.1 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance
Definition	<p>“Improved natural resource management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices.</p> <p>An area is considered under “improved management” when any one of the following occurs: a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM; a local site assessment is completed which informs management planning; management actions are designed with appropriate participation; human and institutional capacity is developed; management actions are implemented; ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).</p> <p>Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares.</p> <p>A subset of this indicator may also be reported as “Number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance” if the latter indicator is used; double counting IS allowed.</p> <p>Higher = better</p> <p>Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. Improved management should be reported for activities where the USAID supported program was plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Partners should articulate clearly the benchmarks that are being used within the program to gauge success, and provide a short narrative to describe the benchmarks that have been reached in the past year.</p> <p>Biologically significant areas = areas identified as important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes. Biodiversity-funded (components of) activities should report on this category regardless of overlap with other categories.</p> <p>All other areas = areas with forest and/or natural resources which are outside</p>

	of biologically significant areas and targeted for management interventions with non-biodiversity funds. These may include areas characterized by forest production, watersheds, sustainable agriculture/ aquaculture areas, areas with tree crops or agroforestry systems, etc.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of biodiversity conservation and/or NRM interventions. Good management of natural resources is a prerequisite for achieving improved biophysical condition of natural resources.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Hectares
Use of Indicator	<p>Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation and other natural resource sectors.</p> <p>Number is specific to each year, not cumulative</p> <p>Within a project, this indicator informs progress building capacity, and when aggregated it shows scale of investment across the Agency. Informs project planning and adaptive management, and may be reported to Congress and other stakeholders.</p>
Data source	Forest operation/management plan, periodic reports, periodic database (HB and GLA)
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	Total 1,788,614 ha.
How to measure it	The area under plantation, protected by fencing (power and barbed wire), trenching, invasive species removed, wetland managed etc. will be measured.
HBP Target value	500,000 ha.
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape, district, corridor, bottlenecks
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat improvement including plantation, invasive species management, grazing control, biogas installation for reducing pressure in the forest etc.

*adapted from SCAPES

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL												
TAL												
Total	1,000	711.25	150,289		150,000		15,0000		48,711		500,000	711.25

Indicator	1.2.2 Number of people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation
Definition	<p>This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG-supported training hours that were completed by training participants.</p> <p>Hours of USG supported training course x number of people completing that training course.</p> <p>Support from the USG: The indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG.</p> <p>People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.</p> <p>Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives to impart knowledge and information. Sessions that could be informative and educational such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training. Training in biodiversity conservation; community forest management; governance; forest fire management etc.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Tracking the number of person hours of training provides information about the reach and scale of training and capacity building efforts. Training activities strengthened agency and in country capacity as well as promote strategic partnerships. They improve the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement relevant projects after USG support has ended.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of people trained in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation.
Use of Indicator	To convey the coverage and capacity building contribution of USG program
Data source	Hariyo Ban training database
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly, annually
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	Baseline is the start year of the project. The baseline value will be zero to measure the incremental change in the number of people trained resulting from Hariyo Ban
How to measure it	Number of person hours of training will be calculated by hours of supported training course x number of people completing that training course. Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.
HBP Target value	7,000 people
Disaggregate (s)	Sex, ethnicity, age
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various types of training

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggre gates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male												
Female												
Total	1,500	1,500	2,000		2,000		1,000		500		7,000	1,500

Indicator	1.2.3 Number of sub-watershed management plans developed and implemented
Definition	Hariyo Ban has a river basin approach for landscape management for CHAL. Critical watersheds are identified at the landscape level recommended by CHAL rapid assessment. Watershed approach should consider slope, land use, water resource management, soil erosion, land cover, community participation in watershed management
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Linked to improved biophysical condition and water resource management, addressing critical sites such as landslides, river cutting etc. Restoration of degraded lands.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of plans developed and implemented
Use of Indicator	Natural resource management Biodiversity conservation Participatory resource management
Data source	Hariyo Ban database; periodic reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Quality of implementation not measured
Baseline	45 sub-watershed management plans developed and 32 are implemented (in Gorkha, Lamjung, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi and Mustang districts)
How to measure it	Number of sub watershed management plans developed and implemented
HBP Target value	8 sub watershed management plans
Disaggregate (s)	District, river basin
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub watershed plans preparation • Plans implementation through community mobilization

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL			6		2						8	
TAL											-	
Total	-	-	6		2		-		-		8	

Sub IR 1.3 Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened

Indicator	1.3.1 Number of NRM groups with strengthened good governance practices
Definition	<p>There are several good governance practices which are crucial for strengthening internal governance of the NRM groups. Transparency, participation, accountability and predictability are four pillars of good governance being used since the SAGUN program period.</p> <p>Participatory government assessment (PGA), public hearing and public auditing (PHPA) are various tools which contribute to the above four pillars of governance. Further, equitable distribution of resources and benefits from natural resources management is another factor which reflects the good governance status. These are also linked to the compliance with the existing policy frameworks including CF development guidelines and other legal instruments. Inclusive executive committees, participatory decision making processes and complying with the Community Forest Operational Plan are other aspects which reflect strengthened internal governance of the NRM groups.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Good governance is important for effective community management of forests, including participation of poorer and formerly excluded members. They are often most dependent on forests, and may be forced to use forests in unsustainable ways if they are not empowered to participate in community forest management decisions
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	% of groups with strengthened good governance practices
Use of Indicator	Provides information on geographical areas where governance has been improved, and areas where greater focus is needed
Data source	Survey/assessment reports; periodic progress reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Does not describe how governance has been strengthened, or what further strengthening may be needed
Baseline	PGA Conducted by 1,381 FUGs; PHPA by 2,114 FUGs and PWBR by 1,381 FUGs;
How to measure it	An assessment will be done annually to measure the governance status of CFUGs based on their status in terms of regularity in PGA, PHPA, follow-up of PWBR results and action plans and equitable benefit sharing to their user members.
HBP Target value	600 CFUGs (75% of 800 CFUGs)
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape level
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHPA • PWBR • PGA • LIP

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL												
TAL												
Total	-	PGA: 136; PHPA: 118 and PWBR: 99 CFUGs	-		160		240		200		600	

Sub IR 1.4 Income from sustainable sources of livelihoods of forest dependent communities increased

Indicator	1.4.1 Number of forest dependent people with increased economic benefit from sustainable natural resource management and conservation (USAID standard indicator 4.1.8-6)
Definition	<p>Increased economic benefits are increases in economic earnings or consumption due to sustainable management or conservation of natural resources, which can include wages, communal revenues, non-cash benefits, and economic benefits from ecosystem services.</p> <p>Number of people may be a direct count, or it may be determined by multiplying number of households with increased economic benefits by the number of people per household</p> <p>Higher = Better</p> <p>Number is specific to each year, not cumulative.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator links sustainable natural resources management to economic growth and social development objectives. When people receive tangible economic benefits from natural resource management or conservation, they are more likely to value and support these activities into the future, well after the project ends, creating a sustainable impact.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of Indicator	This measure demonstrates project reach and may be reported in aggregate to Congress or other stakeholders.
Data source	Livelihoods Improvement Plans (LIP) and reports, training database
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	<p>Number of people with economic benefits does not indicate the actual or relative size of the benefit, which may be a cash or non-cash benefit.</p> <p>Validity is good, integrity is high, reliability and timeliness is reasonable.</p> <p>Precision is variable across projects but should be consistent within projects.</p> <p>Livelihoods improvement plans (LIPs) and reports, training database.</p>
Baseline	<p>Total 46,440 persons</p> <p>Individuals receiving skill based training: 8% (HH survey). No of people received skill based training: CHAL: 40 and TAL: 130</p>
How to measure it	Regular monitoring, impact assessment of LIP, outcome monitoring
HBP Target value	25,000 people
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape level
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIP, Microcredit, skill based training, agro-forestry, eco-tourism, green enterprises, etc.

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregate	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male												
Female												
Total	224	224 (LIPs prepared for 45 HHs); 4 ecotourism sites identified	6,551		7,000		7,000		4,225		25,000	224

Indicator	1.4.2 Number of people benefitting from revenue generated through green enterprises increased
Definition	Green enterprise has been defined as sustainable forest and agro-based enterprise that has no negative impact on the local environment, community, society and economy. Benefits from green enterprises include cash income, capacity building activities such as training on various IGAs contributing to green enterprises. Green enterprise could be in group or individual level.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	When people benefit from green enterprises pressure may be reduced on forests/natural resources from previous unsustainable livelihood practices; people have more incentive to conserve their environment if their livelihood depends on it
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of people
Use of Indicator	This indicator measures project reach; lessons from monitoring green enterprises may be applied in other parts of the landscapes
Data source	Green enterprise effectiveness assessment report, livelihoods improvement plans (LIPs) and reports, training database
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Number of people with economic benefits does not indicate the actual or relative size of the benefit, which may be a cash or non-cash benefit. Validity is good, integrity is high, reliability and timeliness is reasonable. Precision is variable across projects but should be consistent within projects.
Baseline	Total 104; CHAL: 32 and TAL: 72
How to measure it	Review database, assessment reports, achievement of livelihoods improvement plan, effectiveness assessment reports
HBP Target value	10,000 people
Disaggregate (s)	Landscapes
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training, group enterprises, market studies, microfinance seed funding, value-added activities.

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male												
Female												
Male												
Female												
Total	0	-	1,000		4,000		3,000		2,000		10,000	

Sub IR 1.5 Creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies

Indicator	1.5.1 Number of policy documents related to biodiversity supported (proposed, revised, formulated, approved and/or implemented)
Definition	<p>Enabling policy environment is important for larger impact. Policy influence includes formulation of new policy where there is policy gap, revision of the inappropriate policies and enforcement of existing policies where policy implementation is weak.</p> <p>Policy Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy preparation and presentation: Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body. 2. Adoption: Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc. 3. Implementation and enforcement: Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency. <p>Examples of policies that may be supported include: Biodiversity Strategy; policy on wildlife premium; policy on human wildlife conflict.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Creates enabling environment and helps to scale up results to achieve Hariyo Ban goal and objectives
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	# of policies
Use of Indicator	Track program progress
Data source	National consultation workshop reports, Policy analysis reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Effectiveness of policy not measured
Baseline	Existing: Act (1), Regulations (11) Policies and Strategies (6) Guidelines (2), Action Plans (3), In Process (1) and Proposed 1.
How to measure it	Review of reports
HBP Target value	Review and analyze 1 policy/ strategy and formulate 2 new policies/strategies related to biodiversity conservation
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy dialogue • Support in policy formulation and revision • Policy influence through CLAC

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Policy	-	Supporting the process of ACA management handover to CAMC	1		1		1		-		3	

Indicator	1.5.2 Number of issue based campaigns supported
Definition	<p>Issue based campaigns are the systematic collective social actions taken on the pertinent issues of the community to fulfill and exercise their rights and responsibilities. This indicator refers to issues relevant to biodiversity, e.g. on forests, natural resource management and governance, human wildlife conflict etc.</p> <p>Only campaigns related to biodiversity conservation and natural resources management will be reported under this indicator.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Campaigns contribute to policy formulation/decision making, and hence reducing threats to biodiversity
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of campaigns
Use of Indicator	This information will be used to track how the policy process is advancing.
Data source	Report of issue based campaigns; Media reporting
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly, Annual
Known Data Limitations	Effectiveness of campaigns not measured
Baseline	Advocacy campaigns supported 1102
How to measure it	Partner reports, Hariyo Ban annual reports
HBP Target value	50 campaigns
Disaggregate (s)	CHAL and TAL
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLAC, CAP, CBAP Operations • Strengthening governance activities in NRM groups • Training and awareness activities on biodiversity conservation, REDD+ and CCA

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Campaigns	10	85	15		15		10		-		50	85

Component 2 Sustainable Landscape Management

Objective: To build the structures, capacity and operations necessary for effective sustainable landscapes management, especially reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) readiness

IR-2 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced and sequestration enhanced

Indicator	2.1 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical conditions*
Definition	<p>Improved biophysical conditions are demonstrated where there is biophysical monitoring data showing improvement, stability if previously declining, or a slower rate of decline in one or more natural resources over time.</p> <p>Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares.</p> <p>This indicator should be a subset of “Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance” if the latter is reported; double counting is allowed.</p> <p>Operationally, this will include change in canopy class from low density to high density, decrease rate of deforestation and forest degradation.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of biodiversity conservation and/or NRM interventions. Improving biophysical conditions is a goal of most site-based conservation and natural resource management programs.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Hectare
Use of Indicator	Measures of this indicator demonstrate the highest level of conservation effectiveness and can inform adaptive management of programs.
Data source	Satellite images; CFUG records on community forestry management plan implementation; DFO records; PABZ records ; CFOP revisions and comparison with previous inventory
Reporting Frequency	Once in 2 years
Known data limitations	
Baseline	605,217 ha (CHAL: 208,008 ha and TAL: 397,209 ha)
How to measure it	Analysis of satellite images; CFUG FOP inventory data ; Forest carbon assessment
HBP target value	25,000 ha
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape; district
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOP renewal and implementation • Habitat improvement • Watershed management plan preparation and implementation • Community based conservation activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation • Regeneration promotion • Alternate energy program
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*adopted from SCAPES

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggre gates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL												
TAL												
Total	-	101.25 ha plantation	10000		15000		20000		25000		25000	101.25 ha

Indicator	2.2 Rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the target landscape reduced
Definition	Deforestation is the conversion of forest land to other land uses generally resulting in permanent loss of forest land. Forest land is considered to be degraded when the forest canopy is less than 10%. Deforestation and degradation both contribute to carbon emissions. In Nepal, deforestation and forest degradation are the major contributors (80%) of total emissions.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	GHG emissions from the forestry sector reduced; atmospheric carbon sequestered; improved social and environmental conditions; enhanced livelihoods of local communities; land conserved and soil erosion minimized; increased agricultural productivity.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	%
Use of Indicator	This indicator is used to understand the trend of conversion of forest land to other uses and trend of forest degradation.
Data source	Satellite images; GIS Maps; DFRS/FRA data; project reports
Reporting Frequency	Third and fifth year of Hariyo Ban
Known data limitations	
Baseline	0.19% in TAL and 0.97% in CHAL per annum
How to measure it	Analysis of satellite images; forest carbon assessment report; analysis of various reports
HBP Target value	0.15% in TAL and 0.75% in CHAL per annum
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape, major watersheds
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in policy formulation, amendment and enforcement • Identifying and tackling the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation • Forest fire management training, plantation, biogas and alternative energy promotion • Forest carbon baseline

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
TAL					0.17%				0.15%		0.15%	
CHAL					0.85%				0.75%		0.75%	

Indicator	2.3 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance
Definition	<p>Definition: The amount of emissions, in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) that is reduced or sequestered as a result of USG programs in natural resources management. Relevant greenhouse gases are: CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide or sequestered as a result of USG programs in natural resources management.</p> <p>Only CO₂ sequestered in the forests and emissions related to deforestation and degradation will be measured. Calculating carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) is a way of converting quantities of other greenhouse gases into a common, comparable measure that has a well-defined global warming potential effect. For this indicator, reductions in gases like methane and nitrous oxide should be expressed as CO₂e. Carbon sequestration refers to removing CO₂ from the atmosphere either by enhancing natural sequestration (through carbon sinks such as oceans and plants) or artificially capturing and storing carbon. Activities in the land use sector which can result in reduced emissions or carbon sequestration include : forest conservation, forest fire prevention, improved forest management, tree planting and natural regeneration, agro forestry, soil conservation and activities which increase soil organic content, improved cattle and pasture management, etc.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	GHG emissions from the forestry sector reduced; atmospheric carbon sequestered; improved social and environmental conditions; enhanced livelihoods of local communities; land conserved and soil erosion minimized; increased agricultural productivity.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Metric tons CO ₂ e (annual)
Use of Indicator	CO ₂ e is now the world-wide standard measure of carbon emissions reductions or sequestration. The land use sector, particularly deforestation, is estimated to contribute 20% of annual global greenhouse gas emissions.
Data source	Carbon calculator; Carbon Map, Validation report and references to standards like but not limited to VCS and CCBA standards
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Carbon calculator is not thought to be as accurate as other methods we will use
Baseline	Forest Carbon Stock (CO ₂ e): total: 1,645 million MT 959.12 million MT in TAL 686.08 million MT in CHAL
How to measure it	Using carbon calculator; satellite image analysis with field verifications
HBP Target value	3.3 million Metric ton CO ₂ e
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in policy formulation, amendment and enforcement • Identifying the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation • Forest carbon baseline • Forest fire management training, plantation, biogas and alternative energy promotion

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHALL												
TAL												
Total	0.086	0.063 million MT	0.414		0.7		0.9		1.2		3.3 million MT	0.063 million MT

2.1 Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies & strategies supported

Indicator	2.1.1 Number of REDD+ related policies and strategies proposed/approved/implemented
Definition	Support government of Nepal for developing and amending national policies and strategies for addressing the drivers of deforestation and degradation i.e. REDD Strategy; Land Use Policy Implementation; Forestry Sector Strategy and Low Carbon Development Strategy
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Creates enabling policy environment for REDD plus implementation and developing REDD+ carbon credit project in Nepal
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	# of policies and strategies
Use of Indicator	For better understanding of the enabling policy environment for REDD+
Data source	Reports from different Ministries including MoE, MOFSC and MOLRM
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known data limitations	Policy effectiveness not measured
Baseline	Existing: Climate Change Policy, Interim REED strategy, RPP, In Process and proposed : National Land Use Policy, National REDD Strategy, Social and Environmental Standards, REL and MRV; Policy for National Carbon Trust Fund
How to measure it	# Policy development supported by Hariyo Ban
HBP Target value	3 policies
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Support to prepare REDD related policies, Low Carbon Development Strategy, amendment of forestry sector related national strategies, laws and bylaws

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregate	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
REDD Strategy	✓	Developed a framework structure for guiding the national REDD strategy	✓		✓							Developed a framework structure for guiding the national REDD strategy
Land Use Policy Implementation			✓		✓							
Forestry Sector Strategy			✓		✓							
Low Carbon Development Strategy			✓		✓							

2.2. Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed

Indicator	2.2.1 Number of people (government and civil society) received capacity building training in forest inventory and GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing, and REDD+ issues
Definition	Capacity can be defined as increased ability for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation of satellite images • Field based inventory work
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator will help to measure the amount of capacity built and capacity still needed to implement REDD+ in the program landscapes
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of persons
Use of Indicator	To measure progress in training programs
Data source	Hariyo Ban database, training reports, progress reports
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly, annual
Known data limitations	Counting number of people trained does not measure the effectiveness of the training
Baseline	LRPs developed for forest carbon measurement: TAL: 144; and CHAL: 131
How to measure it	Head counts from training
HBP Target value	6,500 persons
Disaggregate (s)	Sex, caste/ethnicity
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest carbon inventory training • Safeguards and free prior informed consent (FPIC) training of trainers (ToT) and subsequent training

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male												
Female												
Total	35	35	2,000		1,500		1,500		1,465		6,500	35

Indicator	2.2.2 Number of people participating in GHG monitoring, equitable benefit sharing and REDD related activities
Definition	This indicator measures all participants who are involved in REDD+/sustainable landscape management activities except training.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	National level capacity building on GHG monitoring that enhances cost effective reporting of GHG emissions, and increased incomes of local people will contribute to operationalizing REDD + carbon credit projects.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of persons
Use of Indicator	Reporting GHG emissions (capacity of people)
Data source	Quarterly/annual progress reports and workshop databases
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known data limitations	
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Head counts from workshops and other activities under component two except training.
HBP Target value	41,000 persons
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape, district, sex, caste/ethnicity, corridor, bottleneck
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on REDD+ including MRV at landscape level policy • Awareness on REDD+ (benefit sharing mechanism at regional level) • Review of existing benefit sharing mechanisms • Second Gold Standard Biogas activities • Income generating activities in CFUGs and Leasehold Forestry User Groups

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male												
Female												
Total	2,000	2,124	12,000		15,000		8,000		4,000		41,000	2,124

2.3: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed

Indicator	2.3.1 Number of community forest operational plans revised/prepared in line with REDD+ guidelines
Definition	<p>Drivers: underlying and root causes of deforestation and forest degradation</p> <p>This indicator involves mainstreaming REDD+ in community forest management. This will help CFUGs to get involved in REDD+ carbon credit projects which will help to generate benefits from carbon financing to the local communities.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Help reduce GHG emissions and increase carbon sequestration.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of CFOPs
Use of Indicator	Used in designing carbon credit project
Data source	Technical reports, database
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known data limitations	Measures the number of FOPs revised/mainstreamed with REDD+; does not assess their quality
Baseline	201 FOPs (116 in TAL and 85 in CHAL)
How to measure it	From technical reports and database
HBP Target value	1,000 FOPs
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape, district
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOP renewal • Forest inventory

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL												
TAL												
Total	-		325		300		250		125		1,000	

Indicator	2.3.2 Number of people directly benefiting from alternative energy (biogas, ICS, metal stoves) reducing drivers of deforestation and degradation
Definition	<p>Hariyo Ban program promotes alternative energy to reduce the use of fuelwood which is still the major source of energy in the two landscapes. Reducing consumption of fuelwood means decreasing pressure in the forests which will ultimately help in carbon sequestration and reducing emissions. In addition, biogas can help to reduce grazing pressure in the forest as it requires stall feeding practice for sufficient dung for biogas plants.</p> <p>This indicator measures the number of people benefiting from means of alternative energy e.g. biogas, improved cooking stoves and metal stoves.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>To reduce pressure on forests and enable forest regeneration.</p> <p>To promote carbon sequestration and minimize carbon emissions.</p>
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of people
Use of Indicator	Contributes to the calculation of total beneficiaries in Hariyo Ban
Data source	Technical reports, database, quarterly/annual reports
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly/annual
Known data limitations	Indicator does not measure carbon emissions saved, since different forms of alternative energy are lumped in this indicator
Baseline	Number of HHs using biogas & ICS is 223,600 in CHAL & TAL from which 1,118,000 people benefit
How to measure it	From routine reports
HBP Target value	45,000 people
Disaggregate (s)	Ethnicity; sex; caste
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biogas installation • Improved cooking stove • Metal stove distribution

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male												
Female												
Total	1,900	1,897	12,000		12,000		12,000		7,100		45,000	1,897

Indicator	2.3.3 Number of PVSE and marginal farmers receiving skill based trainings
Definition	PVSE: Poor, vulnerable and socially excluded Marginal farmers: land-poor, traditionally marginalized, ethnic minority/religious groups
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	To engage PVSE and marginal farmers in skill based employment opportunities To increase incomes of PVSE and marginal farmers from skill based employment
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of persons
Use of Indicator	This will be linked with the livelihoods improvement program. Increased skills acquired by the participants will be useful to increase their opportunity for earning additional income from product/service based enterprises.
Data source	Training reports, database, quarterly/annual progress reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known data limitations	
Baseline	6.4 % of the total respondents (618) in CHAL and 8.4% of the total respondents (1,532) in TAL have received skilled training; out of them 80% in CHAL and 55% in TAL used the skills.
How to measure it	Progress reports and databases from partners
HBP Target value	750 persons
Disaggregate (s)	Sex, caste/ethnicity, district
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various skill based training

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male												
Female												
Total	-	-	200		200		250		100		750	

Indicator	2.3.4 Level of key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in priority sites reduced
Definition	Key threats: include high dependency on forest products, infrastructure development, forest fire, grazing, illegal timber harvest as identified in drivers analyses (e.g. CHAL drivers study by Hariyo Ban, national drivers study by GoN)
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Increase forest carbon Minimize GHG emissions
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	# of ha
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to report the number of hectares of forest where threats have been reduced, for example by fire line construction, forest protection initiatives.
Data source	Technical reports, database quarterly/annual reports
Reporting Frequency	4 th and 5 th year
Known Data Limitations	(note that Hariyo Ban plans to revise this indicator during its second year)
Baseline	Forest fire: high (TAL and CHAL); illegal felling: high in TAL and medium in CHAL; grazing: medium in TAL and CHAL; encroachment: medium in TAL and low in CHAL; invasive species: medium in TAL and low in CHAL
How to measure it	Survey using the same methodology as applied for baseline study
HBP Target value	Forest fire: maintain at high (try to avoid forest fires becoming very high as climate change advances (program areas in TAL & CHAL) Grazing: medium to low (program areas in TAL and CHAL) Illegal timber felling: high to medium (program areas in TAL)
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape level, district
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote alternative energy such as biogas and ICS • Forest management • Afforestation/reforestation • Training on forest fire management and creation of fire breaks • Forest protection • Promote awareness and sensitization on forest management, forest fire management

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Forest fire											high	
Grazing											low	
Illegal timber felling											medium	
Total	-	-	-		-		✓		✓		n/a	

2.4 Generate revenue from pilot PES schemes in TAL and CHAL

Indicator	2.4.1 Revenue generated from successfully piloted PES schemes such as biogas, forest carbon, ecotourism, hydropower in CHAL and TAL increased
Definition	Payments for ecosystem services (PES) , also known as payments for environmental services (or benefits) , is the practice of offering incentives to farmers or landowners in exchange for managing their land to provide some sort of ecological service. They have been defined as "a transparent system for the additional provision of environmental services through conditional payments to voluntary providers.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Improved livelihoods of the local communities and ecosystem services maintained or restored GHG emissions from forestry sector reduced
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	US\$
Use of Indicator	Total revenue generation from PES/Carbon credit projects
Data source	Technical reports, database, Quarterly/annual reports, registry
Reporting Frequency	Annual after 2nd year
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	US\$ 1,156,942 (CHAL: 255,152 and TAL 901,790)
How to measure it	From agreements between service providers and users, and other information from them
HBP Target value	US\$ 529,265
Disaggregate (s)	Districts, corridors, bottlenecks
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of biogas plants under Gold Standard Project • Ecotourism projects • Other PES activities likely to be developed depending on potential identified

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregate	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Revenue							200,000		329,265		529,265	

Component 3: Climate Change Adaptation

Objective: To increase the ability of target human and ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change

IR 3 Capacity to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change improved

Indicator	3.1 Number of people with improved adaptive capacity to address the adverse impacts of climate change
Definition	<p>Adaptive capacity denotes capacity of people in four areas viz. resilient livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, addressing underlying causes of vulnerability and local organizational capacity. Improved adaptive capacity will include improvement in one or more of the five livelihoods assets and improvement in relevant ecosystem services.</p> <p>Adverse impacts denote adverse effects of climate change in six different sectors: forestry, agriculture, energy, water, health and infrastructure identified by the NAPA.</p> <p>Differential impact denotes greater impact of climate change and climate variability on some people than others.</p> <p>The preparation of community adaptation plans (CAPs) includes vulnerability assessments which identify both community and ecosystem vulnerability, and preparation of adaptation plans based on vulnerability. Hariyo Ban will support the preparation of CAPs and also their implementation. An assessment will be conducted on how people are benefitting from CAP implementation.</p> <p>Increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change may result from, for example, communication of weather and climate forecasts, increased availability of weather and climate information including long-term climate projections, better understanding of potential impacts of climate variability and change, creation and dissemination of tools to incorporate climate variability and change in decision-making, consideration of future climate change in project planning and implementation.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	<p>The ultimate goal of climate change adaptation is to create more resilient human communities and ecosystems and/or facilitate their adaptation to climate change so that the consequences of climate change will have less adverse impact on them.</p> <p>The number of people benefiting from improved adaptive capacity in the different sectors is an appropriate measure because the purpose of the program is to improve lives by increasing resilience to climate change.</p>
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of Indicator	For the Hariyo Ban Program, this will be used to identify the proportion of people who have improved adaptive capacity.
Data source	Community /group records, community register, VDC reports, field monitoring reports, projects reports, activity completion reports

Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	All HHs in community where CAPA implemented; # of people benefiting from CAPA implementation and # of sites with CAPA implementation
HBP Target value	12,000 people
Disaggregate (s)	By landscape, districts, VDCs, vulnerable sites
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability assessment and preparation of CAPs • Implementation of climate adaptation plans

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male												
Female												
Total	0	-	3,000		5,000		2,500		1,500		12,000	

Indicator	3.2 Rate of deforestation and forest degradation reduced
Definition	<i>This indicator is similar to 2.2. So the information will be used accordingly.</i>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	
Indicator Type	
Unit of Measure	
Use of Indicator	
Data source	
Reporting Frequency	
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline Timeframe	
How to measure it	
HBP Target value	
Disaggregate (s)	
Key activities contributing to this indicator	

Indicator	3.3 Number of organizations (government and civil society) mainstreaming climate change adaptation into their policies and plans and implementing them
Definition	<p>Mainstreaming: denotes the process of incorporating climate change related provisions into organizational policies and plans. The policies and plans include watershed management plans, community forest operational plans, VDC and DDC plans etc.</p> <p>Civil Society: includes CBOs, CFUGs, other NRM groups, NGOs and academia.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Climate smart policies and plans contribute to increased community and ecosystem resilience.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of plans mainstreaming climate change adaptation
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to find the proportion of organizations taking climate change into account when drafting new plans and policies and/or revising old ones.
Data source	Partners' reports, project information management system (PIMS), annual project reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	Does not measure the effectiveness of mainstreaming, just the number of organizations doing it
Baseline	54 CFUGs in Rasuwa and Dhading incorporated climate change adaptation provisions.
How to measure it	# of DDCs, CFUGs, DFOs and DSCOs mainstreaming climate adaptation in their plans
HBP Target value	150 organizations
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape, districts
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on climate change adaptation • Sensitization on climate change issues

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregate	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Gov.			2		20		20		8		50	
CSO			30		30		20		20		100	
Total	-	-	32		50		40		28		150	

IR 3.1 Government and civil society understanding on vulnerability to climate change and adaptation options increased

Indicator	3.1.1 Number of organizations (government, civil society and academia) undertaking capacity building activities related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation
Definition	<p>Capacity Building: includes orientation, awareness raising, training, sharing and exposure visits. Number of organizations receiving capacity building training in CCA with support from USG assistance. Number of organizations undertaking capacity building activities on their own.</p> <p>Organizations include government line agencies, CFUGs, CBOs, BZCFUGs etc. who received capacity building training and later conducted training.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	It will contribute to increasing the number of organizations engaged in climate change activities, resulting in greater understanding of climate change and adaptation issues
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of organizations
Use of Indicator	It will be used to measure attainment of a critical mass of organizations aware of climate change issues
Data source	Partners reports, PIMS, annual progress reports
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	0
How to measure it	Counting number of organizations implementing climate adaptation capacity building activities
HBP Target value	1,500 organizations
Disaggregate (s)	Landscapes, districts
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices (TOT)

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Gov.	0	-	2		20		20		8		50	
Civil society	0	-	700		500		125		125		1450	
Total	0	-	702		520		145		133		1500	

Indicator	3.1.2 Number of people (government and civil society) received capacity building training in climate change adaptation
Definition	<p>Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives to impart knowledge and information to staff and stakeholders on climate change adaptation or mitigation. Sessions that could be informative or educational such as meetings which do not have defined curricula or learning objectives are not counted as training.</p> <p>Only people who complete the entire training courses are counted for this indicator.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of persons
Use of Indicator	It will be used to measure the number of people with enhanced capacity to understand CC issues. This will help indicate achievements, and gaps in capacity enhancement for future action
Data source	Hariyo Ban Training database
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Head counting
HBP Target value	9000 persons
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape, district, corridors and bottlenecks
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices (TOT) • Climate sensitization workshop • TOT on ICVCA • Training on PMERL • Training on CAP preparation

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Gov.	50		10		10		10		10		90	
Civil society	224		3,480		3,000		1,736		470		8,910	
Total	274	274	3,490		3,010		1,746		480		9,000	274

Indicator	3.1.3 Number of people participating in climate change adaptation related activities and events
Definition	Climate change adaptation related activities include a range of activities such as awareness activities, campaigns etc. Training activities are separately measured under indicator 3.1.2
Linkage to long term outcome or impact	This indicator measures the number of people who participate in awareness raising, campaigns etc. This will impart additional knowledge and information on the part of stakeholders and eventually lead to strengthened capacity to address the consequences of climate change.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of this indicator	This indicator will be used to calculate total number of people in the project area benefitting from the climate change adaptation activities.
Data source	Hariyo Ban database
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly, annual
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Head count/sign in sheets at events
HBP Target value	100,000 persons
Disaggregate (s)	Sex, caste/ethnicity, landscape, district, corridor/bottlenecks/conservation areas
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate climate change issues in existing academic curricula • Conduct research/studies and disseminate results to enhance knowledge on climate change and its impacts on biodiversity, water, food security, disaster risk, energy and infrastructure

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male												
Female												
Total	3,264	3,264	30,000		30,000		20,000		16,736		100,000	3,264

IR 3.2 Pilot demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded

Indicator	3.2.1 Number of vulnerable people benefiting from the implementation of community adaptation plans
Definition	<p>Vulnerable people/households: is defined by community through vulnerability assessment (VA)</p> <p>Community adaptation plan (CAP): is the plan prepared by the community and fed into local adaptation plan of action (LAPA) to address the adverse effects of the climate at local (e.g. VDC, district) level.</p> <p>The preparation of community adaptation plans includes vulnerability assessment which identifies both community and ecosystem vulnerability. Hariyo Ban will support preparation of CAPs and also their implementation. An assessment will be made on how people benefit from the implementation of the CAPs and how equipped they are to address the disaster risks in their community.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This will be used to measure community and ecosystem resilience
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of Indicator	
Data source	Community/group records, community register, VDC reports, field monitoring reports, project reports, activity completion reports
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly
Known Data Limitations	Does not indicate to what degree vulnerability is reduced
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Recording of people engaged in implementation of specific actions such as plantation, river bank protection etc. illustrated in CAPA
HBP Target value	12,000 persons
Disaggregate (s)	Sex, caste/ethnicity, landscape, district
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and field test integrated vulnerability assessment tools in selected communities and ecosystems • Build capacity at all levels and conduct vulnerability assessments • Provide inputs on ecosystem vulnerability from other levels (e.g. river basin) • Develop and support implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive community adaptation plans

Annual breakdown of targets (same as 3.1)

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Male												
Female												
Total	-	-	3,000		5,000		2,500		1,500		12,000	

Indicator	3.2.2 No. of vulnerable sites showing improved biophysical condition after implementing CAPs
Definition	Improved biophysical condition denotes watershed area with, for example, improved soil fertility, decreased erosion & landslides, land afforested, flood plain vegetation restored, ecosystem restored etc. Only the sites having ecosystem improvement components will be considered for this indicator. Improved biophysical condition should make areas less vulnerable.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Link to ecosystem resilience and environmental sustainability
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of sites
Use of Indicator	This indicator will be used to better understand ecosystem resilience to the consequences of climate change. Improved biophysical condition is linked with better ecosystem condition and improved livelihoods as well through the increased availability of various ecosystem services.
Data source	Field office Reports, PIMS, CFUG records, related district line agency reports
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly
Known Data Limitations	In a changing world, 'improved biophysical condition' becomes a moving target as climate change affects ecosystem function and modifies habitat types.
How to measure it	Observation and assessment of vulnerable sites; satellite imagery
Baseline	0
HBP Target value	80 vulnerable sites
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape, district
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and support implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive community adaptation plans (CAPs) that integrate ecosystem and human adaptation

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL												
TAL												
Total	0	-	10		20		30		20		80	

IR 3.3 Participatory and simplified systems for vulnerability monitoring established

Indicator	3.3.1 Number of organizations (government and civil society) using standard participatory vulnerability monitoring system and tools
Definition	Standard participatory vulnerability monitoring system and tools: denotes CARE's methodology on PMERL Civil society includes CBOs, CFUGs, other NRM groups and NGOs. Hariyo Ban Program will provide a number of training sessions on PMERL to different organizations. Those organizations that have actually used the PMERL system will be monitored.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	It will contribute to learning from adaptation plan implementation
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of organizations
Use of Indicator	The higher the number of organizations using the participatory approach, the better. Application of participatory approaches is more sustainable as communities will have better ownership of the processes.
Data source	Community/groups record, community register, VDC report, field monitoring reports, project reports and activity completion reports.
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	MoE, WWF, Practical Action, CECI, IUCN, Rupantaran Nepal
How to measure it	Counting number of organizations
HBP Target value	120 organizations
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape, district
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and field test a participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring • Implement the PM&E for vulnerability monitoring by building capacity of the local authorities and CBOs and institutionalization of monitoring system • Monitor trends in climate variability and change at landscape level

Annual breakdown of targets

Disagg regates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Local authorities												
CBOs												
Total	0	-	30		50		40		0		120	

IR 3.4 Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported

Indicator	3.4.1 Number of new or existing policies and strategies on climate change adaptation supported (proposed, adopted and/or implemented)
Definition	<p>Policies and strategies: denotes any law, plan, act and regulation of Government with its due process initiated. They include Climate Change Policy and Climate and Gender Initiative of the MOE.</p> <p>Supported: proposed, adopted, disseminated and/or implemented</p> <p>Policy awareness of stakeholders and the general public is crucial. Hence, Hariyo Ban will support wide dissemination of policy documents and conduct awareness activities for wider understanding.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator will reflect the greater level of linkage with micro and macro level issues on climate change policies.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of policies supported
Use of Indicator	Results from this indicator will be used to review progress on policy support
Data source	Policy documents, annual progress reports of Government and Hariyo Ban
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	The effectiveness of the policies is not measured
Baseline	Existing: Environmental Protection Act, 2053 (1997 AD); Nepal Environment and Policy Action Plan 1993; Rural Energy Policy 2063 (2007AD); Environmental Protection Regulations 2055 (1999); Subsidy Policy for Renewable (Rural) Energy 2066 (2010); Climate Change National Policy 2011; and National Adaptation Program of Action 2010. In Process: Low Carbon Emission Strategy
How to measure it	Policy document review
HBP Target	Three policies and/or strategies on climate change adaptation will be supported (proposed, adopted, disseminated and/or implemented)
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support CFUGs, FECOFUN and other CBO federations to conduct evidence-based advocacy campaigns, participate in critical policy dialogues Disseminate climate and adaptation information to their constituencies

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregate	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Policy	0		0		1		1		1		3	

Indicator	3.4.2 Number of advocacy campaigns of civil society organizations supported
Definition	Civil Society: includes CBOs, CFUGs, other NRM groups and NGOs. This indicator is closely linked with 1.5.2.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This will contribute to learning from adaptation plan implementation
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	# of campaigns
Use of Indicator	This will be used to understand the scale of advocacy campaigns covering various issues.
Data source	Training reports, registers, partners' reports including FECOFUN, PIMS
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly
Known Data Limitations	Effectiveness of campaigns is not measured
Baseline	Zero
How to measure it	Analysis of records
HBP Target value	255 advocacy campaigns (targets revised based on year 1 progress).
Disaggregate (s)	Type of issue; landscape, district
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish, follow and strengthen Hariyo Ban community learning action centers (CLACs) in priority communities to implement issue-based advocacy • Support to CFUGs and other CBOs to conduct issue-based campaigns on climate change

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
CHAL												
TAL												
Total	55	85	50		50		50		50		255	85

Indicator	3.4.3 Number of local level plans integrating climate change adaptation
Definition	Local level plan denotes: FOPs, LAPA, VDC annual development plans, watershed management plans and conservation plans
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Will contribute to mainstreaming climate change issues in plans
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	# of plans
Use of Indicator	To understand better the policy environment
Data source	VDC/DDC plans, CFUGs FOPs, field monitoring reports, projects reports
Reporting Frequency	Quarterly
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	Total CAPs: 1,031 (CHAL: 639 & TAL: 392), total LAPAs: 89 (CHAL: 10 & TAL: 79) and 54 FOPs incorporating adaptation activities in CHAL
How to measure it	From Hariyo Ban reports
HBP Target value	700 plans (FOPs, CAPAs, LAPAs; other plans: watershed conservation plans)
Disaggregate (s)	Landscape, district, type of plans
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local authorities to integrate CC into existing development planning • Support local authorities to develop skill and knowledge to make regular development plans with CC issues incorporated

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Total	4	-	300		200		100		96		700	

Component: Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI)

Objective for cross-cutting theme: To mainstream gender and social inclusion in Hariyo Ban Program initiatives

Strengthened roles of women and marginalized communities in NRM, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation.

Indicator	GESI 1: % of women, marginalized and socially excluded people represented in NRM groups' decision making bodies
Definition	<p>Hariyo Ban will work through NRM groups to support improvement of natural resource governance. Groups include CFUGs, collaborative forest management committees (CFMCs), leasehold forestry groups (LFGs), buffer-zone user committees (BZUCs), conservation area management committees and water users groups/associations (WUG/As). These groups are facing challenges of elite capture, and of improving accountability, transparency and equitable resource management. The indicator will contribute in analyzing representation of women and other excluded people in these NRM groups' decision-making bodies.</p> <p>Reported as percentage of representation of women (including socially excluded women) in decision making bodies, which can act as the reference for improved representation in the subsequent years, as a result of USG assistance.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Representation of women and marginalized communities in decision-making positions in NRM groups is crucial for equitable benefit sharing and active roles in forest management. This can contribute to more sustainable forest management through wider participation and benefit sharing, taking into account the needs of those who are often most dependent on forests but have not hitherto had a voice.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Use of Indicator	<p>Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs.</p> <p>It also contributes to achieve following overarching outcomes outlined in USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services economic, social, political, and cultural; • Increase capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision making in households, communities, and societies.
Data source	Project database; study reports; case studies.
Reporting Frequency	Once in two years
Known Data Limitations	Baseline survey has collected information only in sampled areas, so further information will be collected from other areas Hariyo Ban is working in, for

	additional baseline information. Also, membership of committees does not necessarily lead to strong participation in leadership.
Baseline	Representation in committees Women: 33% Janjati: 49% Dalit: 18%
How to measure it	Analysis of representation of women and socially excluded groups will be conducted in selected Hariyo Ban sites once every 2 years.
HBP Target value	Proportional representation of women: 50% in executive committees (ECs) of at least 50% of all (800) NRM groups supported by Hariyo Ban program.
Disaggregate (s)	By sex, age, caste and ethnicity in landscape levels.
Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership and social accountability capacity building. • NRM governance promotion and capacity building initiatives. • Formation and mobilization of Community Learning and Action Centers

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Representation in NRM groups' ECs					40%				50%			

Indicator	GESI 2: % of men and women reporting gender based violence at household and community level in relation to NRM and biodiversity conservation.
Definition	<p>Gender-based violence: violence that is directed at an individual based on his or her biological sex, gender identity, or perceived adherence to socially defined norms of masculinity and femininity. It includes physical, sexual, and psychological abuse; threats; coercion; arbitrary deprivation of liberty; and economic deprivation, whether occurring in public or private life. Women and girls are the most at risk and most affected by gender-based violence. Consequently, the terms “violence against women” and “gender-based violence” are often used interchangeably. Regardless of the target, gender-based violence is rooted in structural inequalities between men and women and is characterized by the use and abuse of physical, emotional, or financial power and control.¹</p> <p>Reported as increased understanding of gender based violence and its management before and after attending selected GESI sensitive events. Percentages of men and women reporting gender based violence in households engaged in NRM and biodiversity conservation in program areas will be recorded. In addition, community level violence faced and managed by emerging leaders will also be documented.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	The indicator will contribute in ensuring meaningful and effective participation of women in the leadership and decision making positions of NRM and biodiversity conservation.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Perception mapping, case study and research.
Use of Indicator	<p>Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards leadership development of women and excluded groups in NRM and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>The indicator contributes in achieving the following outcome outlined in USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services economic, social, political, and cultural; • Reduce gender based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities.
Data source	Study reports
Reporting Frequency	Once in two years
Known Data Limitations	To the best of our knowledge there has been no previous analysis of the prevalence of gender based violence in NRM and forest management, so we will be learning about data limitations as we go along
Baseline	TBD
How to measure it	Perception analysis before and after selected GESI initiatives to analyze perception and knowledge on gender based violence. Study to analyze gender based violence in NRM once every 2 years to track the changes.
HBP Target value	TBD
Disaggregate (s)	Sex, age, ethnicity, caste and landscape.

¹ United States Strategy to prevent and respond to the Gender based violence globally, USAID, 2012

Key activities contributing to this indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GESI sensitization events together with leadership training. Supporting activities include initiatives of NRM governance including CLAC and other social accountability capacity building initiatives.
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Since the baseline is still being collected, data will be provided later.

GESI provisions mainstreamed in policies/guidelines and implemented.

Indicator	GESI 3: Gender and social inclusion mainstreamed in national government policies on biodiversity conservation, REDD+ and climate change adaptation
Definition	<p>Policies and strategies denote any policies, strategies, plans, acts and regulations of government. This indicator also incorporates international commitment ratified by relevant government agencies.</p> <p>The Gender and Social Inclusion Mainstreaming Strategy, 2008 adopted by Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation is a key document. The strategy clearly identifies four focus areas: gender sensitive policies, norms and guidelines; gender and governance sensitive organizational development; gender sensitive budget, program and monitoring; and equitable access to resources, decision-making and benefits.</p> <p>Hariyo Ban will provide policy support to government agencies to promote GESI related policy provisions as well as providing policy inputs to make new or revised policies more sensitive to gender and social inclusion.</p> <p>Community Forest Development Program Guideline 2065 outlines gender equality and social inclusion provisions. Some of the key provisions on representation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User committee should ensure 50% representation of women. Remaining 50% should ensure proportional representation of poor, Dalits, Indigenous and Janajatis. • In the User Committee, either the chairperson or the secretary's position should be held by a woman. • Information on head of household should contain names of both men and women household heads. Both of them should be encouraged to participate in decision making processes. <p>Similarly, provisions related to fund management are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 35% of community forest group income should be invested in livelihood improvement programs targeted to poor women, Dalit, indigenous and Janajatis based on the results of poverty ranking • Funds should be handled with joint signature of chairperson, and secretary or treasurer. One of the signatories should be a woman. <p>Ministry of Environment is developing a plan of action for mainstreaming gender in climate change work in Nepal.</p> <p>Implementation status of these gender equality and social inclusion provisions should be tracked to ensure effective implementation. Therefore, the indicator will be based on measuring changes made in implementation of policy as well as providing policy inputs in reviewing and revising the existing policies.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure in creating a favorable policy environment from the gender equality and social inclusion perspective.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	# of provisions mainstreamed
Use of Indicator	Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards meaningful and effective participation of women and socially excluded groups by creating favorable policy

	<p>environment.</p> <p>It contributes in achieving three overarching outcomes outlined in USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services – economic, social, political, and cultural • Reduce gender based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities • Increase capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision making in households, communities, and societies. <p>Within a project, this indicator informs progress on influencing gender equality and social inclusion sensitive policy environment, and when aggregated it shows scale of investment across the Agency. Informs gender equality and social inclusion sensitive project planning and management, and may be reported to Congress and other stakeholders.</p>
Data source	Forest operational plans/management plans, climate change mitigation/adaptation plans, periodic reports, periodic database (Hariyo Ban Program and GLA)
Reporting Frequency	Annual
Known Data Limitations	
Baseline	TBD
How to measure it	Policy review and analysis will be conducted. Besides, there will be review of policy inputs provided to government agencies and civil society sector.
HBP Target value	
Disaggregate (s)	NA
Key activities contributing to this indicator	Activities related to policy advocacy and research

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Total	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Policy												

USAID standard indicators

Indicator	4.8-7 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO₂e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance
Definition	The CO ₂ e emissions reduced or sequestered as a result of USG programs in climate change, natural resource management, agriculture, biodiversity, energy, industry, urban, transport and other relevant sectors.
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	Reducing GHG emissions have long-term impacts on slowing climate change, and global implications for the extent of impacts. Reducing GHG emissions can also have strong ancillary benefits for pollution, security, health, and women.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Metric tons CO ₂ equivalent (annual)
Use of Indicator	Reporting and accountability by in-country program implementers. Progress will be noted at UNFCCC international climate change negotiations, will be used to capture the impact of USAID's GCC portfolio for domestic and international audiences.
Data source & Reporting Frequency	<p>Data provided by USAID implementers as part of standard reporting procedures through, for example, quarterly and annual reports. The data source should most often be original, project- or program-level information. Calculations should be completed using a commonly accepted GHG accounting methodology.</p> <p>For land use-related emissions: USAID has developed the Agriculture, Forest, and Other Land Use Carbon Calculator using standard methodologies and some default data: http://winrock.stage.datarg.net/CarbonReporting</p> <p>OUs should as a first option, use this calculator. For situations which do not lend themselves to the calculator, OUs should contact USAID's Global Climate Change (GCC) team.</p> <p>NOTE: Regarding land use-related reduced emissions or increased sequestration, if U.S. Government supported project continues to conserve the same hectares of land as in a previous year, those hectares should be included in the calculations for the current year to determine the annual emissions reductions of the project.</p> <p>For energy and other non-land use sectors: EGAT is in the process of developing a standardized GHG accounting methodology to assist and guide OUs in reporting on this indicator. In addition, several outside sources exist that provide data, methodologies or tools for measuring GHG emissions reductions, some of which are linked below. For additional tool ideas, please contact the indicator POC.</p> <p>The UNFCCC provides a list of various sources of emissions data, including links to data sets, here: http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/ghg_data_non_unfccc/items/3170.php</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Resources Institute (WRI) supports three relevant databases and tools: Earthtrends, a searchable database with data on energy and environmental data: http://earthtrends.wri.org/ • Climate Analysis Indicators Tool - a set of comprehensive and comparable greenhouse gas inventories, together with other climate-relevant indicators: http://www.wri.org/project/cait • Greenhouse Gas Protocol for project or corporate GHG accounting: http://www.ghgprotocol.org/

Known Data Limitations	<p>Integrity: Several different methodologies could be employed to calculate this indicator, which offers the potential for data manipulation to show the most favorable results. To avoid this situation, methods for calculating emissions should be clearly documented and easy to understand.</p> <p>Precision: There could be some imprecision due to variances in reporting methodologies. This is currently being addressed through new standardized GHG accounting methodology, which will be provided to OUs as soon as it is complete.</p> <p>Reliability: Data collection and analysis may be inconsistent if a consistent methodology is not applied.</p>
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is zero at the inception of activities. What is important is the effect of the overall program with respect to emissions reduced or sequestered.
Disaggregate (s)	N/A

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Quantity of GHG	0.086	0.063	0.414		0.7		0.9		1.2		3.3	0.063

Indicator	Indicator 4.8.1-26 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance
Definition	<p>“Improved natural resource management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable NRM and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices.</p> <p>An area is considered under "improved management" when any one of the following occurs: a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM; a local site assessment is completed which informs management planning; management actions are designed with appropriate participation; human and institutional capacity is developed; management actions are implemented; ongoing monitoring and evaluation is established; adaptive management is demonstrated; or on- the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).</p> <p>Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares.</p> <p>A subset of this indicator may also be reported as “Number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance” if the latter indicator is used; double counting IS allowed. Higher = better</p> <p>Reported as total number of hectares improved during the fiscal year in question, which can include maintained improvement in previously reported hectares and/or new, additional hectares. Improved management should be reported for activities where the USAID supported program was plausibly linked to the improvements observed. Partners should articulate clearly the benchmarks that are being used within the program to gauge success, and provide a short narrative to describe the benchmarks that have been reached in the past year.</p>
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	A spatial indicator is an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of biodiversity conservation and/or NRM interventions. Good management of natural resources is a prerequisite for achieving improved biophysical condition of natural resources.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Hectares
Use of Indicator	Measures of this indicator demonstrate progress towards sustainable natural resources governance and institutions, and can inform adaptive management of programs. This indicator is a reliable annual measure that demonstrates the magnitude of USG investments in biodiversity conservation and other natural resource sectors.
Data source & Reporting Frequency	Implementing partner(s) report the number of hectares under improved natural resources management Annually based on the spatial impact of management improvements which were designed, adopted or implemented, including monitoring and adaptive management practices.

Known Data Limitations	<p>Validity, integrity and reliability of data are high but regular data quality analysis is necessary.</p> <p>Precision is low: “improved management” is a relative term, and narrative is required to explain the quality of this management improved. Equal weight is given to unequal improvements along a continuum: e.g. creating, adopting and implementing management plans may each be an improvement over a baseline. Likewise, a small management improvement across a large area may be as important as a large improvement across a small area.</p>
Baseline	Baseline needs to be established
Disaggregate (s)	N/A

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregate (s)	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
# of hectares	1000	711.25	150,289		150,000		150,000		48711		500,000	711.25

Indicator	Indicator 4.8.1-6 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance
Definition	Number of people may be a direct count, or it may be determined by multiplying number of households with increased economic benefits by the number of people per household. Increased economic benefits are increases in economic earnings or consumption due to sustainable management or conservation of natural resources, which can include wages, communal revenues, non-cash benefits, and economic benefits from ecosystem services. Higher = Better Number is specific to each year, not cumulative
Linkage to Long Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator links sustainable natural resources management to economic growth and social development objectives. When people receive tangible economic benefits from natural resource management or conservation, they are more likely to value and support these activities into the future, well after the project ends, creating a sustainable impact.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Number of people
Use of Indicator	This measure demonstrates project reach and may be reported in aggregate to Congress or other stakeholders.
Data source & Reporting Frequency	Implementing partners report this indicator annually, collected via direct observation or survey methods, using estimates in some cases to approximate impact across households.
Known Data Limitations	Number of people with economic benefits does not indicate the actual or relative size of the benefit, which may be a cash or non-cash benefit. Validity is good, integrity is high, reliability and timeliness are reasonable. Precision is variable across projects but should be consistent within projects.
Baseline timeframe	Baseline needs to be established (should be zero)
Disaggregate (s)	Sex

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
# of people	575	224	6351		7000		7000		4074		25,000	224

Indicator	4.8.1-20 Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance
Definition	Where existing vulnerability assessments carried out under national or donor processes are not sufficient for developing and implementing an adaptation program, a climate vulnerability assessment should be conducted using best practices, at a relevant temporal and spatial scale for the envisioned program, and involving key stakeholders. Best practices include the participatory identification of priority climate-sensitive sectors, livelihoods or systems; identification of priority populations and regions; assessment of anticipated climate and non-climate stresses; estimates of potential impacts; and assessment of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system to climate stresses.
Rationale	Vulnerability assessments that take climate and non-climate stressors into account form the basis for adaptation programming by presenting an integrated problem analysis. A vulnerability assessment should inform, and will help to justify, an adaptation program by indicating why certain strategies or activities are necessary to minimize exposure to climate stress, reduce sensitivity, or strengthen adaptive capacity. A range of methods may be used, depending on the decision context, including participatory workshops, community-based PRA-type assessments, economic assessments, risk and vulnerability mapping, etc.
Unit	Number of assessments
Disaggregate by	None
Indicator Type	Output
Direction of change	Increase is better, where lacking
Data source	Implementing partners
Measurement source	

Annual breakdown of targets

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
# of sites	10	14	233		200		200		57		700	14

Indicator	4.8.1-29 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance
Definition	<p>This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG- supported training hours that were completed by training participants: Hours of USG supported training course x Number of people completing that training course</p> <p>Support from the USG: This indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG.</p> <p>People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.</p> <p>Training: Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training.</p> <p>Natural resources and biodiversity is defined as conserving biodiversity and managing natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations. Activities include combating illegal and corrupt exploitation of natural resources and the control of invasive species. Programs in this element should be integrated with the Agriculture Area under Economic Growth and Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation Area under the Peace and Security Objective, when applicable and appropriate.</p>
Linkage to Long-Term Outcome or Impact	
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number (of person hours)
Use of Indicator	Training indicators account for the expenditure of USG funds to build country capacity.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Attendance records of implementing partners that conduct training. Data are reported to the mission on a quarterly/annual basis
Known Data Limitations	Attendance records may be incomplete or inaccurate, especially in the case of determining whether a participant completed an entire course. The universe of countries providing this type of training can vary from year to year; thus, trends should not be interpreted from aggregate data.
Baseline Timeframe	The universe of countries contributing to this indicator varies from year to year based on mission goals and budget; thus, the baseline is established by each country when this type of training begins.
Disaggregate(s)	Sex

Annual breakdown of target

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
# of person hours	2,432	5,592	75,000		80,000		70,000		8,568		25,0000	5,592

Indicator	4.8.2-6 Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance
Definition	<p>This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG- supported training hours that were completed by training participants: Hours of USG supported training course x Number of people completing that training course</p> <p>Support from the USG: This indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. This could include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG.</p> <p>People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator.</p> <p>Training: Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives to impart knowledge and information to USAID staff and stakeholders on climate change adaptation or mitigation. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training.</p>
Linkage to Long- Term Outcome or Impact	Tracking the number of person hours of training provides information about the reach and scale of training and capacity building efforts. Training activities strengthen agency and in-country capacity, as well as promote strategic partnerships. They improve the likelihood that development partners will continue to implement relevant projects after USG support has ended, as well as increase the likelihood that agency staff will program climate change funds effectively, for maximum impact, and in compliance with Congressional earmarks/directives and Agency strategy, as well as integrate climate change considerations into other programs.
Indicator Type	Output
Unit of Measure	Number of person hours of training in each reporting period
Use of Indicator	To convey the coverage and capacity building contribution of USG programs
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Reporting by implementing partners using standard M&E procedures on an annual basis
Known Data Limitations Validity	<p>This indicator addresses only one of the limitations, necessary skills and knowledge that prevent people from taking certain actions to deal with climate change. It may not translate to action unless other issues are also addressed.</p> <p>Precision: Simply knowing the number of people does not reflect the depth of skills and knowledge conveyed, or capacity to act.</p>
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is the start year of the project. The baseline value will be zero to measure the incremental change in the number of people trained resulting from a project.
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation men • Adaptation women • Sustainable landscapes men • Sustainable landscapes women • General climate change men • General climate change women

Annual breakdown of target:

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
# of person hours	35,277	39,474	50,000		50,000		30,000		19,723		171,000	39,474

Indicator	4.8.2-26 Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance
Definition	<p>Adaptive capacity is the ability to adjust to climate change, to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences. USG support to increase adaptive capacity should aim beyond only the near term, to also have benefits in the middle and longer term. An increase in adaptive capacity can be shown with the use of surveys or assessments of capacities. Having the “ability to adjust” to climate change impacts will measure an objective of the project to deal with climate stresses (in the context of other stresses). Stakeholders with improved adaptive capacity may be:</p> <p>Implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing water-saving strategies to deal with increasing water stress • Making index-based micro-insurance available to assist farmers in dealing with increasing weather variability • Adjusting farming practices like soil management, crop choice, or seeds, to better cope with climate stress • Implementing education campaigns to promote the use of risk reducing practices, like use of storm shelters and bed nets that help people cope with climate stress <p>Using climate information in decision making, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing short term weather forecasts to inform decision-making, for example, by farmer cooperatives, disaster or water managers • Utilizing climate projections or scenarios to inform planning over medium to longer term timescales, for example, for infrastructure or land use planning • Conducting climate vulnerability assessment to inform infrastructure design or planning as “due diligence” <p>This indicator relates most closely to two of the three main categories under the adaptation pillar: support for improved information and analysis, and implementation of climate change strategies. The narrative accompanying this indicator should describe adaptive capacity in the project context and indicate the stakeholders involved.</p> <p>For Hariyo Ban Program, individuals will be counted. Individuals are the people involved in CAPA implementation. Organizations are the CFUGs who implement CAPA, VDCs, Government line agencies involved in CAPA planning process and CFUGs implementing revised FoPs having climate change adaptation provisions.</p>
Linkage to Long- Term Outcome or Impact	This indicator is a measure of stakeholders’ abilities to understand, plan, and act as climate stresses evolve. The ability to deal with climate change will depend on awareness, information, tools, technical knowledge, organization, and financial resources, which are partly captured by this indicator.
Indicator Type	Outcome
Unit of Measure	Stakeholders, as defined by the project (e.g., individuals, decision-makers, or organizations).
Use of	These results will help to estimate the coverage and effectiveness of USAID’s

Indicator	portfolio.
Data Source and Reporting Frequency	Data for this indicator should come from project documentation about activities and stakeholders engaged, ideally validated by surveys or interviews to ensure the use, retention, and continuation of risk-reducing measures, information use, or other forms of adaptive capacity. Project implementers should gather data about stakeholder's capacities through standard M&E procedures, such as quarterly and annual reports. A baseline survey or assessment of capabilities should be updated over the course of the project at regular intervals. Provide separate format for monitoring of CAPA & CFOP implementation to capture disaggregated information related to disaster risk reduction and adaptation activities.
Known Data Limitations	<i>Reliability:</i> Consistent methods should be used from year to year to capture this indicator. <i>Timeliness:</i> Projects may not be able to report on this indicator in terms of actual use of information or implementation of risk reducing practices in initial years.
Baseline Timeframe	Baseline is the start year of the project
Disaggregate(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing risk-reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change • Using climate information in decision making • Men and women
Target	15000 persons

Annual breakdown of target:

Disaggregates	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Overall	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
# of individuals	0	0	4000		5000		5000		1000		15000	
# of people implementing risk-reducing practices or actions to improve resilience to climate change			3000		3800		3800		800		11400	
# of people using climate information in decision making	0	0	1000		1200	1200			200		3600	

Annex 4: Hariyo Ban working areas

Hariyo Ban Program will work in 23 districts, 340 VDCs and 12 Municipalities in TAL and CHAL. Details of the working area are provided below.

Chitwan Annapurna Landscape

Sn	District	VDC/ Municipality	No of VDC/ Municipality
1	Baglung	Heel VDC	1 VDC
2	Dhading	Agnichok, Baseri, Budhathum, Jharlang, Lapa, Mulpani, ReeGaun, Salang and Sertung VDCs	9 VDCs
3	Gorkha	Aanppipal, Bakrang, Barpak, Bihi, Chhaikampar, Chhoprak, Chumchet, Chyngli, Daurali Nareshwor, Deurali, Dhuwakot, Gaikhur, Gakhu, Ghachok, Gumda, Hanspur, Harmhi, Jaubari, Kerabari Kharibot, Khoplang Lapu, Larpak, Lho, Manakamana Masel, Mirkot, Muchok, Nareshwar, Palumtar, Prok, Samagaun, Saurpani, Simjung, Sirdibas, Sreenathkot, Takukot, Takumajhalakuribot, Taple and Thalajung VDCs Gorkha Municipality	40 VDCs 1 Municipality
4	Gulmi	Arkhal, Badagaun, Balithum, Birbas, Darling, Dubichaur, Gaidakot, Hastichaur, Hawangi, Juvung, Neta, Paralmi, Simichaur and Tamghas VDCs	14 VDCs
5	Kaski	Armala, Bhachok, Bhadaure Tamagi, Bharatpokhari, Chpakot, Dangsing, Dhampus, Dhikurpokhari, Dhital, Ghachowk, Ghandruk, Hansapur, Hemja, Kahukhola, Kaskikot, Kristinachnechaur, Kursinekharka, Lahachok, Lamachaur, Lumle, Lwang-ghale, Machhapuchhre, Mijuredada, Namarjung, Parche, Pumdi Bhumdi, Puranchaur, Reevean, Saimarang, Salyan, Sarangkot, Sardikhola, Sildujure, Tam and Thumakodanda VDCs Lekhnath and Pokhara Municipalities	35 VDCs 2 municipalities
6	Lamjung	Archal Bot, Bahundanda, Bajhaket, Bansar, Beshishahar, Bhalayakharka, Bharate, Bhoje, Bhorletar, Bhote, Bhotewodar, Bhujung, Bhulbhule, Bichaur, Chakratirtha, Chandisthan, Chiti, Dhamilikuwa, Faleni, Gauda, Gaunsahar, Ghanpokhara, Ghermu, Hiletaksar, Ilampokhari, Jeeta, Khudi, Kolki, Mauryaghat, Moharia Mohariyakot, Nauthar, Parewadada, Pasgaun, Pyarjung, Rainas, Rangha, Samibhanjyng, Shree Bhanjyang, Simpani, Sundarbazar, Suryapal, Taghring, Tandrandtaksar, Tarku, Tarkughat, Udipur and Uttarkanya	48 VDCs

7	Manang	Bhraka, Chame, Dharapani, Fu, Ghyaru, Humde, Khangsar, Manang, Nar, Ngwal, Nyawal, Phoo, Pisang, TachiBagarchhap, TankiManang and Thoche VDCs	16 VDCs
8	Mustang	Charang, Chhonup, Chhoser, Chuksang, Ghami, Huksang, Jhong, Jomsom, Kagbeni, Kobang, Kunjo, Lete, Lho-Manthang, Marpha, Muktinath, Surkhang and Tukuche VDCs	17 VDCs
9	Myagdi	Ghara, Narchyang and Shikha VDCs	3 VDCs
10	Parbat	Arther Dandakharka, Chitre and Ramjadeurali VDCs	3 VDCs
11	Syanja	Arukharka, Bagefatake, Bhatkhola, Pauwegaude, Phedikhola, Thuladihi and Wangsing Deurali VDCs	7 VDCs
12	Tanahu	Anbukhaireni, Baidi, Bandipur, Barbhanjyang, Bhanu, Bhimad, Chhang, Chisapani, Chok, Damauli, Deurali, Devghat, Dharampani, Dhorphirdi Dulegaunda, Firfire, Ghansikuwa, Jamune, Kahu Sivapur, Keshabtar, Khairentar, Kota, Kyamin, Manpang, Pokhari Bhanjyang, Purkot, Raipur and Rupakot VDCs Byas municipality	28 VDCs 1 Municipality
Hariyoban Program works in 221 VDCs and 4 municipalities of 12 Districts in CHAL.			

Terai Arc Landscape

Sn	District	VDC/ Municipality	No of VDCs/ Municipalities
1	Banke	Baijapur, Bankatti, Basudevpur, Bejapur, Binauna, Kamdi, Kanchanpur, Mahadevpuri Manikapur and Phattepur VDCs	10 VDCs
2	Bara	Amlekhganj, Dumarwana and Ratanpuri VDCS	3 VDCs
3	Bardia	Baganaha, Baniyabhar, Bhimmapur, Daulatpur, Deudakala, Dhodari, Gola, Khairichandanpur, Manau, Neulapur, Padnaha, Patabhar, Rajapur, Sanosri, Shivapur, Suryapatuwa and Thakurdwara VDCs Gulariya Municipality	17 VDCs 1 Municipality
4	Chitwan	Ayodhayapuri, Bachhauli, Bagauda (Madi), Bahakhani, Dahakhani, Gardi, Gitanagar, Jutepani, Kabilas, Kawasoti, Korak, Kumroj, Mangalpur, Nayapadampur, Padampur, Piple, Pithauli, Shaktikhor and Siddi VDCs Bharatpur and Ratnanagar municipalities	19 VDCs 2 Municipalities
5	Dang	Bela, Dhikpur, Diruwa, Gadawa, Gangaparakshapur Gangaparaspur, Gobardiya, Goltakuri, Halwar, Lalmatiya, Panchakule, Phoolbari, Rajpur, Tarigaun and Urhari VDCs Ghorahi and Tulsipur municipalities	15 VDCs 2 Municipalities
6	Kailali	Baliya, Chuha, Dhansinapur, Durgauli, Geta, Godawari, Jodhpur, Khalid, Malakheti, Narayanpur, Pathariya, Pratapur, Sugurkhal and Urma VDCs Dhangadi and Tikapur municipalities	14 VDCs 2 Municipalities
7	Kanchanpur	Baise Bichuwa, Beldandi, Daijee, Dekhatbhuli, Jhalari, Kalika, Krishnapur, Parasan, Pipaladi, Raikawar Bichuwa, Rauteli Bichawa, Shankarpur, Sreepur, Suda and Tribhuwanbast VDCs Bhimdattanagar Municipality	15 VDCs 1 Municipality
8	Makawanpur	Churiamai, Handikhola, Manahari and Padampokhari VDCs	4 VDCs
9	Nawalparasi	Amarapuri, Arguali, Deurali, Devachuli, Dhaobadi, Dibyapuri, Gaidakot, Hupsekot, Kawaswoti, Mukundapur, Naram, Pithauli, Pragatinaga, Rajahar, Rakachuli, Ratnapur, Ruchang, Shivmandir and Sunwal VDCs	19 VDCs
10	Parsa	Bagbana VDC	1 VDC
11	Rautahat	Paurai and Rangapur VDCs	2 VDCs
Hariyoban Program works in 119 VDCs and 8 municipalities of 11 Districts in TAL.			

Annex 5: Beneficiaries and Stakeholders

Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries are those who will ultimately benefit from the interventions made by the Hariyo Ban Program in terms of increased knowledge and skills, increased income, and increased access to resources in the short term, and benefits from conservation and natural resource management to improve their livelihoods and wellbeing in the longer term. In both landscapes, at local level Hariyo Ban works with climate vulnerable communities and natural resource management groups including community forestry user groups (CFUGs), buffer zone community forestry user groups (BZCFUGs), sub-watershed management committees, and community conservation area management committees, leasehold forestry user groups and collaborative forestry user groups and their networks.

The poor, dalits, indigenous/marginalized Janajatis, and vulnerable men and women are key primary beneficiaries who play a key role as the custodians of natural resources and whose livelihoods largely depend on them. These poor and vulnerable communities from both landscapes suffer from discrimination and exclusion based on sex, caste and ethnicity, and marginalization of women is especially acute in TAL districts.

The target communities are identified through climate vulnerability assessments, well-being rankings in CFUGs and BZCFUGs, and consultation through CLACs and Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs).

Secondary beneficiaries are other people and organizations that also benefit from Hariyo Ban, for example the members of the CFUGs and other natural resources management groups other than the poor and ultra-poor households. These groups will also benefit from improved governance and better forest management practices.

Stakeholders

At the national level, major stakeholders and beneficiaries of the Hariyo Ban Program include four key ministries, namely the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), and Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD), as well as four key departments of MoFSC: the Department of Forests (DoF), Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM), and Department of Forest Research and Survey (DFRS). Numerous civil society organizations including NGOs, federations of community based organizations (CBOs), and academic institutions such as the Institute of Forestry (IoF) are also key stakeholders and beneficiaries. The Hariyo Ban Program will also work with private sector organizations such as the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI), Hotel Association Nepal (HAN), Nepal Non Timber Forest Product Network (NNN), and selected district chapters. These stakeholders will both contribute to and benefit from the implementation of the program.